The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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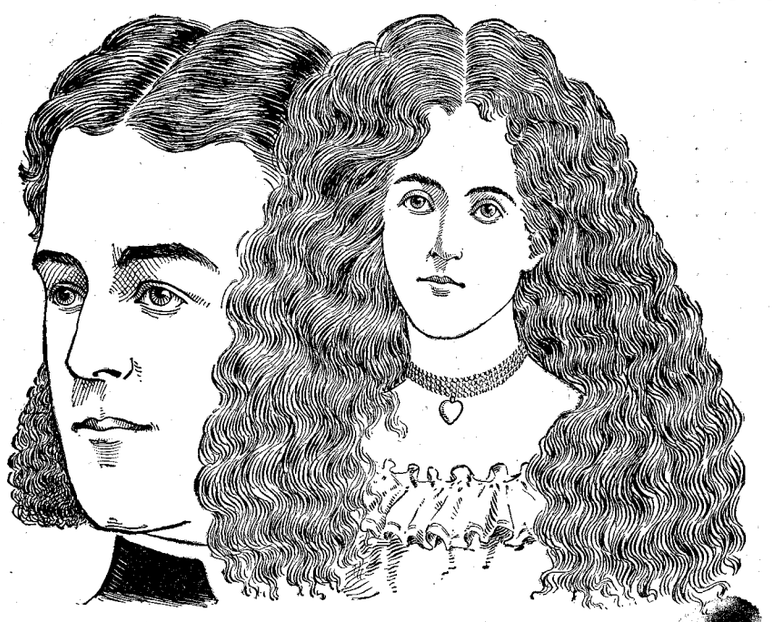

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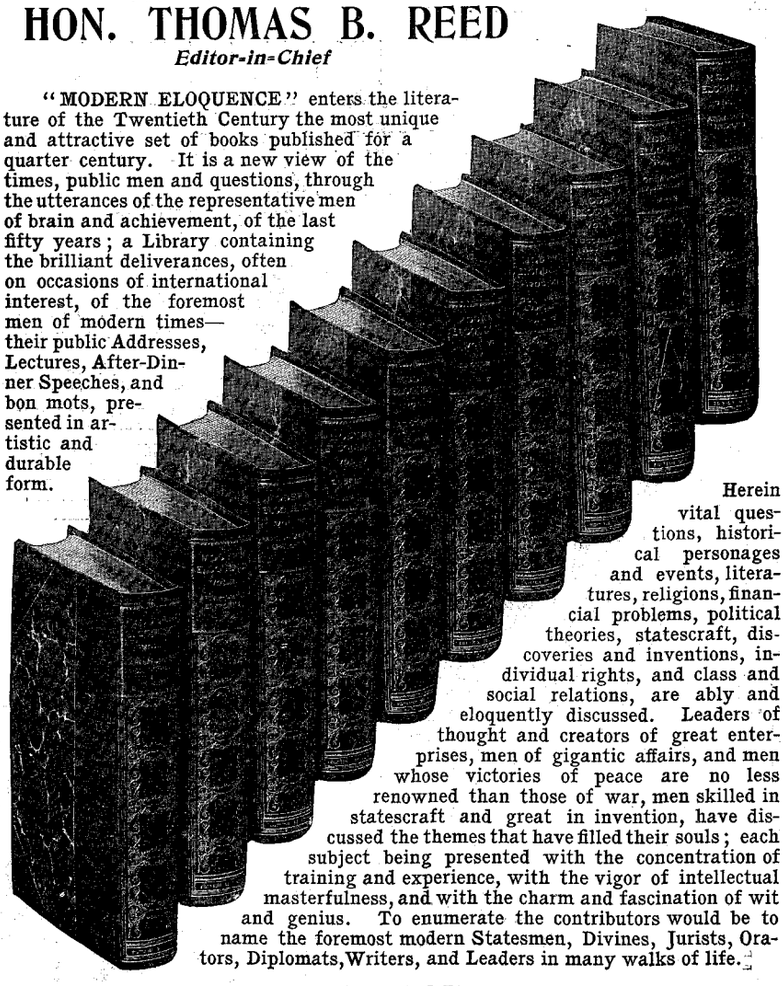

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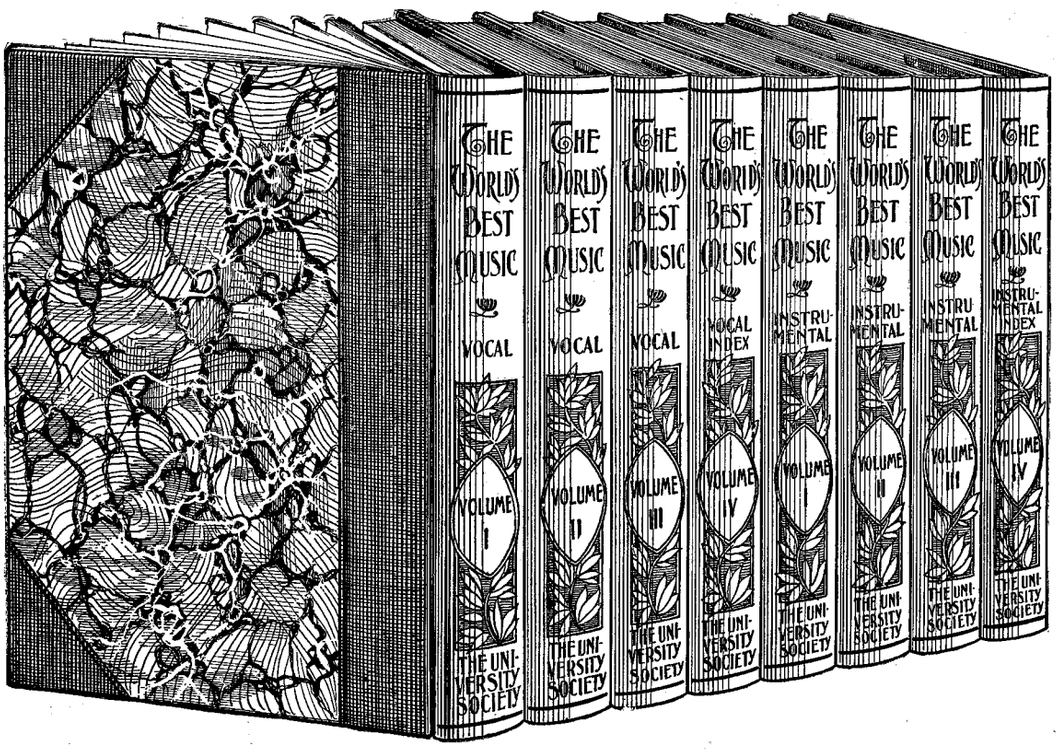

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

AMID the discussion, somewhat confused, of the different lines of reasoning by which the various justices of the Supreme Court reached their conclusions in the insular cases, one fact stands out clear to all, namely, that the court has decided that the tariff clause of the federal Constitution does not cover Porto Rico. Most of the newspapers infer from this that the Constitution does not cover new territory until Congress extends the Constitution over it. So the decision, while it seems to deny to the people of new territory any constitutional right to participation in our general government and to enjoy free access to our markets, on the other hand is thought to safeguard the people of the States from being ruled, in part, by the ballots of distant and semi-civilized peoples, and from their unrestricted labor competition. The court says of the inhabitants of the islands, however, that "even if regarded as aliens, they are entitled, under the principles of the Constitution, to be protected in life, liberty, and property." The views of the American newspapers regarding these conclusions are classified herewith by sections.

New England.

In Boston, *The Transcript* (Rep.) believes that the decision "authorizes the establishment of a 'colonial system,'" and it says that "there can be neither escape from nor evasion of the conclusion that Congress can set up a colonial system for our new possessions, enacting for them such tariffs as may in its judgment be best for their interests and those of the United States." *The Herald* (Ind.) says that the decision, "in the deep-rooted meaning of the term, is imperialistic, in contradistinction to democratic"; but *The Journal* (Rep,) rejoices that "the last hope of those foes of the Administration policy who would have us scuttle out of Porto Rico and the Philippines" is demolished. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), one of the leaders in the fight against expansion, thinks that the question of holding subject peoples is not settled yet, and it adds that "the singular cross divisions of the court by which the result was reached, and the entire absence of any clear, united, and commanding argument leading up to the result, do not and can not serve to enhance the public respect for this great tribunal." The Hartford *Times* (Ind.), another anti-expansion paper, says that "it has been the political talk of Washington for two years past that by and by it is going to be necessary for the United States to acquire, own, and possess a section of China, and it is that project which these five justices undoubtedly have in mind in rendering a decision in the Porto Rico cases which shakes the very foundations of our Government." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) observes that some of the "antis" are talking of an appeal from the decision of the court to the people, and it remarks that "we heard something about an appeal to the people last November, and we noted its results."

New York and Philadelphia.

In New York City *The Tribune* (Rep.) declares that the court has won a victory for the nation, and says that the talk of the court's critics "about recent degeneracy of the court is not creditable to their own intelligence." *The Sun* (Rep.) says that "we should rejoice in the wisdom of the Supreme Court no less than in the triumph of our arms in war," and *The Times* (Ind.) thinks that the court "sustained the position taken by the great majority of the American people, that this is a Government of sovereign powers, clothed with all the attributes of sovereignty." "The country can take a long breath and think of what it escaped," remarks *The Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), and *The Press* (Rep.) calls the decision "matter almost for fervent thanksgiving." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) believes that the power conferred upon Congress by the decision includes power to set up independent governments in our new lands, and it remarks that "that is a judicial platform good enough for the advocates of Philippine independence to stand upon." *The Herald* (Ind.) declares, however, that "the more the majority decision in the leading insular case, with the ambiguous and conflicting opinions of its supporters, is examined, the more absurd and mischievous it appears," and it expresses the opinion that it will some day be reversed. *The Journal* lays emphasis on the fact that the supreme power over subject territory is given to Congress, not to the President, and this, it believes, "makes it certain that every step of our progress will be taken in an orderly, lawful way, with the consent of the representatives of the people and not by arbitrary executive decrees issued by a President assuming the powers of a dictator." The Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) says on this point: "There is far less peril in the principle of the right of Congress to exercise imperial power over dependent territory than in the right of the President so to do. But there is, at the same time, far less efficiency in it. A body more unsuited to such a task than the Congress of the United States hardly could be devised, and unless it should develop that Congress has the right and is willing to delegate this power to the President absolutely, as has been attempted by the Spooner Philippine act, it will be found that Congress must in self-protection either permit these territories to govern themselves or admit them as States."

In Philadelphia, *The Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says that "it is unlikely that any abuses will be committed under this principle" laid down in the decision, "but it is a principle that admits of the abuses of despotism." *The North American* (Ind. Rep.) says: "In effect, the court has laid a broad and solid foundation for the extension of a world-wide colonial system ab-

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WANTED—ONE MORE TRIBUNAL.

UNCLE SAM (to his Supreme Bench): "Say, ain't there some other court that can explain what you fellows are driving at?" —*The Chicago News.*

solutely controlled from Washington. Henceforth the question of expansion will be one of political expediency, not of constitutional law." It seems to *The Record* (Ind. Dem.) that the court's ruling involves a "grave change in the character of our Government," and that "henceforth we are to have two kinds of a country"; but *The Press* (Rep.) thinks that the "pregnant words" of the majority opinion "end the sophistry which sought to find in the Constitution the instrument to thwart, instead of to promote, national development." *The Inquirer* (Rep.) makes the suggestion that in view of this decision Cuba can be annexed without the necessity of admitting its sugar and tobacco free of duty.

Chicago and the Middle West.

The *Record-Herald* (Ind.) suspects that the political predilections and sectional habitat of some of the justices may have had an unconscious influence on their opinions, and that "the constitution of the court had more to do with the decision than the Constitution of the United States." *The Chronicle* (Dem.) declares that "the new doctrine which is set up by the court is revolutionary and fraught with the gravest danger," but *The Tribune* (Rep.) believes that the matter "has been decided as the administration and the great majority of the American people wished to have it." *The Inter Ocean* (Rep.) disagrees diametrically with the contention of *The Record-Herald*, just quoted, and says that "the fact that there were Republican and Democratic justices on both sides of the controversy as to the powers of Congress over the territories removes any suspicion of partizanship from the Supreme Court's decision." *The Journal* (Ind.) calls the decision "a step forward," and says that it "is in line with the historic cases in the same great court, which has developed the Government of the United States from a weak and discordant confederacy of uncertain powers into a great and dominant nation, containing in *posse* every element of sovereignty that may inhere in its nature." But *The News* remarks: "That such a hair-splitting decision, formed by the narrow margin of one vote—the court being divided five to four, and one of the number himself being apparently not completely convinced—should be regarded as entirely satisfactory by the American people can not be expected."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that the court's decision "presents a slight resemblance to the compromise verdict of a petit jury," and the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) says that under this decision it expects to see Congress "enter on magnificent and corrupting schemes of colonization, brimful of jobbery, peculation, and the high art of stealing. Other republics have been wrecked in that way." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "there is apparent excuse for those who assume that the majority of the court was more anxious to bend the Constitution to the sinuosities of the 'Administration policy' than to keep the Administration and Congress to the straight line of the Constitution." The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), commenting on the fact that it was Justice Brown's opinion that decided the De Lima case against the Administration and the Downes case in favor of it, says that "it must be conceded that the tenor of the two decisions written by the Michigan jurist indicate, when they are studied together, that in the last and most important case he was influenced by what seemed to him to be national needs of a political nature." "All the Supreme Court has done," says the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), "is to give the highest judicial sanction, for the first time in our history, to a principle that has been consistently followed by the Government from the ordinance of 1787 to the present time." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), however, notes that the reasoning of the minority justices is "vastly simpler and clearer" than that of the majority, and it adds that "it would not be surprising if, in the future, as has happened in the past, the opinion of the minority should become the real opinion of the court." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.)

UNCLE SAM: "After your fight with that fellow you look like a bunch of waste paper." —*The St. Louis Republic.*

goes so far as to say of the decision: "If this be not imperialism realized in all but form, what could be?" The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) thinks that the court's decision may some time be reversed, but it believes that "what, finally, is more certain than even that the opinion will stand is that Congress may be depended on to legislate for the islands within the limits of the Constitution for the most part." It seems to the Detroit *News* (Ind.) that it is a "great decision for the sugar and tobacco trusts," and that "the court saved the day for the trusts and at the same moment sounded the death-knell for the high hopes of our island possessions."

The Northwest.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.) notes that the principle of the decision "has really been the policy of the Government for one hundred years," and it predicts that this ruling "will produce tranquillity and peace in our new possessions, and will strengthen the prestige of the great republic throughout the world"; but the Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.) says of the decision that "if that is not imperialism, there is no such thing." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) agrees with several papers previously quoted that the division of the court "suggests a remote possibility of reversal in the future." The Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.) says: "There be those who will see in this ruling a breaking down of constitutional limitations, boding ill to our system of government; but the average citizen will be more optimistic, believing that the temper of the American people is and ever will be such as to preclude the possibility of any reversal of our organic law that will impair or abridge the rights of citizens, states, or organized territories." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) thinks that the ruling sustains the only principles upon which the governments of our new possessions can be administered consistently with their best welfare and that of the people of the United States. The St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.) thinks that the decision is unfortunate in its probable political effects. It

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says: "One need but recall the universal revolt against the position taken by Congress in rejecting the President's admonition of 'our plain duty' to anticipate the effect in the congressional elections next year of having it made a party issue."

The South.

Turning now to the South, one finds the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) expressing a doubt as to "whether Congress can be trusted to exercise its discrimination wisely" in using the great power the court has entrusted to it. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.), referring to the disputed scope of the term "United States," remarks that "if the broad right to hold dependencies subject to the control of Congress upon principles quite different from those obtaining within the States of the Union be conceded, it would be absurd to tie down the action of Congress in one particular, by force of the result of a purely verbal dispute as to the literal meaning intended by a body of men more than a hundred years ago, when they wrote certain two words in the Constitution, not intending them to apply in the least to such question as that now involved." The Baltimore *American* (Ind.) thinks that the decision "ought to put an end to further controversy concerning the Government's policy in its new possessions, so long as that policy is honest and directed to the welfare of the inhabitants." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) similarly says: "We do not understand the court as giving any license for oppression, nor do we believe the Government of the United States capable of adopting a cruel policy toward any people under its authority." The Washington *Star* (Ind.), too, believes that "the Supreme Court has decided the insular cases in such manner as to promote the welfare both of the Union of States and of our new island possessions." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) thinks the opinions handed down by the various justices "appear like a crazy quilt made from shreds of the Constitution and remnants of the flag," and "considering that the decisions fix the power of Congress

THE STRING TO THE CONSTITUTION.
It will "follow the Flag" when Congress says so.
—*The Boston Herald.*

above the Constitution, and that it only requires a little ordinary legislation to establish that power, the trusts have reason to be pleased and satisfied." "Well," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), "if they have to be colonies, they are lucky in being American colonies"; but it demands that trade with our new possessions shall be free from tariff barriers. The Columbia *State* (Dem.) believes this ruling "will bring our highest court into discredit, and it will not determine for long the attitude of the American people toward the policy of colonialism." The Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) feels that its opinion is now confirmed that "since the Civil War the United States is a limited empire governed by Congress." "The somewhat hazy argument of the court," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem), "seemed to be in a great measure intended to let the Government out of a difficult situation," and the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) similarly observes that the maxim that the Constitution does not follow the flag "is necessary to enable the great republic to start out on a career of conquest of people who are entitled to no rights of any sort, save what Congress in its grace may choose to confer." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) declares, in spite of the decision, that "there should be no tariff on articles produced on American territory and shipped into other sections of American territory, no matter whether the territory comprises States of the Union or islands in distant seas." "The only comment allowable after this," exclaims the Mobile *Register* (Dem.), "is to admit that 'we've done expanded, shore!'" The Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) notes that we still have the privilege of giving constitutional rights to our new possessions, even tho we are not compelled to do so, and the Houston *Post* (Dem.) observes that "the insular question, in fact, is still left as an open political question by these very unsatisfactory and conflicting opinions of the court." The Louisville *Post* (Dem.) believes that Congress, in its legislation for the islanders, will aim "by broad and liberal enactments gradually to develop among these people a new sense of security and a new conception of liberty," and, it remarks, "there is no imperialism in this."

West of the Mississippi.

Looking farther west, one finds the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) observing that "as the decision is for the benefit of the islands as well as of the United States, it will please the country," but the St. Louis *Republic* says: "Our Federal Supreme Court tells us that our Government can exist half republic and half empire. It is a lie. Our children will reproach us for accepting it as a truth. For its acceptance as the truth means that they will be subject to empire, not sovereign in a free and self-governing republic. And it is we who are betraying them to empire." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) agrees with *The Globe-Democrat* that "if the Supreme Court had studied to please the country with its decisions in the Porto Rico cases it could hardly have succeeded better," but the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) thinks that free trade with the islands would be the better policy, for "the best interests of the colonies and of America demand their industrial development." The Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) believes that Justice Brown, who handed down the majority opinion, arrived at "a safe and sound conclusion," but that his reasoning was "illogical," and "will never take its place among the historic decisions of the great jurists of the Supreme Court." "It is not unfair," the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) believes, "to say that the decision is a political one," and the Denver *News* (Ind.) remarks: "Hereafter we shall have the right to shoot and bayonet 'liberty' into all benighted persons sitting in darkness." The Denver *Republican* (Rep.), however, calls imperialism "only a bad dream," and expresses confidence that "the judgment of the Supreme Court will receive the earnest and hearty commendation of a vast majority of the American people." The

UNCLE SAM: "Now I can do what I please with 'em."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

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Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) thinks that "with so evenly divided a bench and with the majority voicing so many conflicting opinions, there is as good reason to believe that the minority was right as there is to put implicit confidence in the finding of the majority." "It strikes us," says the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), that "the decision should meet with general approval, because in no other way can the business with the islands be carried on unless they be declared Territories and come under the general jurisdiction of Congress, the same as Territories, undisputed and complete."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) says that the decision "deprives the islanders of the only right which is both valuable and in danger. Nobody desires to interfere with the personal liberty of the islanders, the free exercise of their religion, or the freedom of oral and written speech. The country is full of people who desire to interfere with their liberty of trade." "Imperialism, with all its disastrous possibilities," declares the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.), "is fully sustained." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.), thinks, however, that the court's conclusion is "happily final as to our future dealings" with the new possessions as well as "to our own security and to their prosperity and progress." The Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.) believes similarly that the court has done well in giving the nation "the right to expand," for "there is no intent to oppress, but to free; no intent to crush, but to uplift." *The Philippine Argonaut* (Manila), in a comment anticipating the court's decision in regard to the Philippines, a decision not yet rendered, refers to the oath taken by the surrendered insurgents to support the Constitution of the United States, and asks: "If the Constitution doesn't apply to the Philippines, of what avail is the oath of allegiance?"

A PLEA FOR THE NEGROES OF ALABAMA.

A STRIKING incident during the course of the Alabama Constitutional Convention, which opened its sessions in Montgomery on May 21, and which, it is generally admitted, was called for the purpose of disfranchizing the majority of the negroes of the State, was the presentation of a memorial signed by Booker T. Washington and twenty-three other colored men, appealing for conservative action toward their race. "Your petitioners are not stirrers-up of strife between the races," run the opening sentences of this document; "each of us, in some calling, is a hard-working, tax-paying, and, we trust, law-abiding citizen, and we believe that we represent in a large measure the feelings and desires of the masses of our people in the State."

The memorial continues (we quote from the Montgomery *Advertiser*):

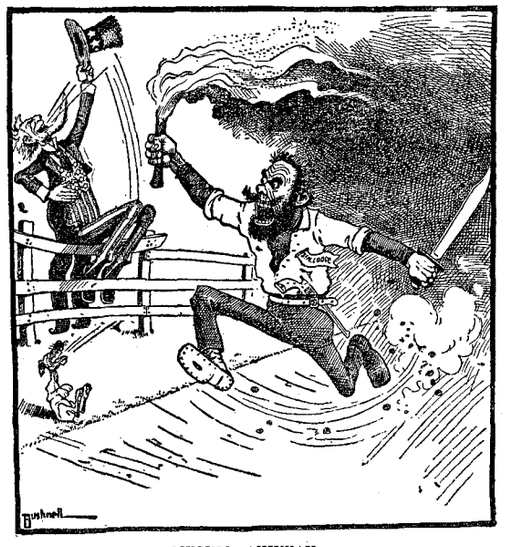
"We beg of your honorable body to keep in mind in dealing with the problems that grow out of our presence, that, as a race, we did not force ourselves upon you, but were brought here, in most cases, against our will; but, nevertheless, we recognize that since being here, we have been vastly benefited. We have gotten habits of industry, the English language, and the Christian religion, and at the same time we have tried, in an humble way, to render valuable service to the white man in clearing the forests, building the railroads, cultivating the lands, working the mines, as well as in many forms of domestic service and in other activities. Our fathers and mothers have helped nurse you and your children, and when the male members of the family were away from home fighting in war that might have meant our continued enslavement, we remained at home, working your farms, supporting and protecting your helpless wives and daughters. When we have been called to perform any duty of citizenship, whether fighting a foreign foe, working the public roads, or any other duty, we have tried to do our best."

"There are those among your petitioners," declares the memorial, "who have persistently urged the negro to learn to trust his future with his Southern white neighbors, and that when the supreme test came he would receive justice at their hands." It concludes:

"We know the task before you is a delicate, trying, and perplexing one. In this connection, we desire to add that, in our humble opinion, while there may be doubt and uncertainty in many directions, one thing is absolutely and unmistakably clear, that nothing that is not absolutely just and fair will be permanently successful.

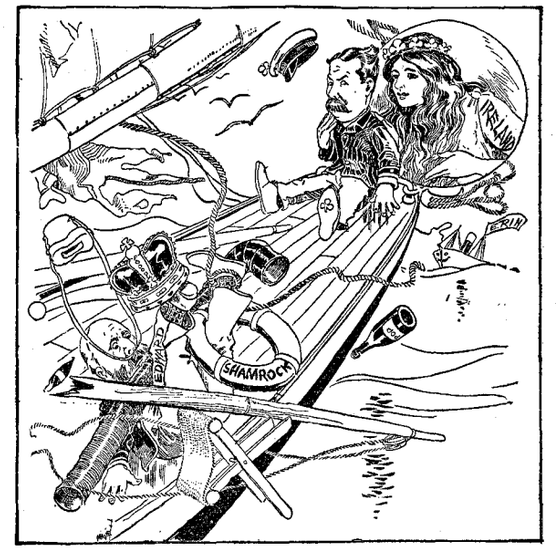
"Any law which will merely change the name and form of fraud, or can be interpreted as meaning one thing when applied to one race and something else when applied to another race will not, in our opinion, improve our present conditions, but may unsettle the peace and thrift of our people and decrease the wealth and prosperity of Alabama."

Just what effect this appeal will have upon the result of the convention remains to be seen. The consideration accorded, however, to Senator Morgan's radical proposals, which prohibit any negro from holding office and leave the voting qualification in absolute control of a court of three registrars in each county, shows that extreme measures are contemplated.



AMUSING, ANYWAY.

"We would be fools if we shut our eyes. We must prepare for war against all nations of Europe."—Senator Lodge, in his Boston speech.
—*The Cincinnati Post.*



NOW WILL HE BE GOOD?

IRELAND: "Demand home rule, Tommy, while we've got him down."
—*The Chicago News.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE PROSPECT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE radical disagreement between Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, as to whether the Democratic Party of that State shall hold to the principles of Mr. Bryan or accept those of President McKinley, is thought by many papers to be a significant symptom of disorganization on the part of the Democratic Party the country over, and of widely opposite views held in the South by men who vote the same ticket at the polls. The opinions of the Southern press quoted in our issue for November 24 showed that there is a strong feeling in the South against the principles advocated by Mr. Bryan, but none of the Southern papers holds out any hope to Senator McLaurin at this time that the appeal to the people will result in his favor. Several papers think that the resignation of the two Senators, one whose term had just begun, the other whose term was nearly over, was totally uncalled for, and the hope is freely expressed that the people of the State will retire both of them to private life and send two new men to the Senate. Governor McSweeney has notified the two Senators that he will not accept their resignations, as he believes that the quarrel does not justify the expense and turmoil of a special state campaign. Senator McLaurin seems inclined to accept the governor's view of the matter, but Senator Tillman declares that the governor does not have the right to decline the resignations. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) and several other papers think that the willingness of Senator McLaurin to postpone the contest to a later date, and the unwillingness of Senator Tillman to do so, show a belief that Senator McLaurin's cause will grow in strength the longer it is before the people. If Senator Tillman's view, that the governor is bound to accept the resignations, is correct, the people of South Carolina will decide the contest between the two Senators in the fall. Mr. Bryan has declared in *The Commoner* that he "hopes and expects to see Senator Tillman win a sweeping victory," and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) believes that "it can be counted on as certain that Senator McLaurin will be defeated." The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.) says:

"The fact that all the Republican newspapers in the country have applauded McLaurin's course in voting consistently for Republican policies, and the fact that he is 'very near the Republican Administration' would seem to leave no doubt as to the quality of his 'Democracy,' and the question which the voters will have to decide is not whether McLaurin bluffed Tillman or Tillman bluffed McLaurin, but whether South Carolina shall be represented by Republican Senators or Democratic Senators.

"Tillman was reelected to the Senate at the last session of the legislature for 'the long term,' and his offer to resign his seat shows that he has not lost faith in the people of the State. It was a very bold thing for him to do and a very safe thing, we believe. It is possible that he might be defeated, but, as things look now, the resignation of McLaurin marks the close of his career as a political force in this State."

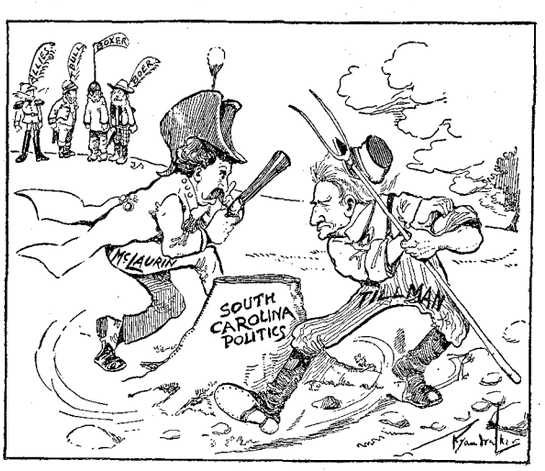
BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN. JOHN L. McLAURIN. GOV. M. B. McSWEENEY

SOUTH CAROLINA LEADERS.

The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) remarks that "the squelching of McLaurin a year ahead of time is certainly something to be thankful for, tho we hardly think it worth an off-year campaign," and adds:

"The situation, with all its complexities and possibilities, is the direct result of Tillman's overweening egotism. McLaurin's issue was not with him specially, but with the Democracy of South Carolina. To that Democracy he had proved faithless. He had not proved faithless to Tillman—for he was elected to the Senate in spite of Tillman and mainly by Tillman's opponents. Tillman, however, chose to narrow down the issue to a personal one and to make it appear that the reelection of McLaurin would be a reflection upon him. Having done this and having brought on an exchange of taunts as to their courage and confidence in the positions they had assumed, it was almost inevitable that the issue should have been joined between them in the way it was. Each is now seeking 'vindication.' We do not think it at all necessary to the political well-being of South Carolina that either should be 'vindicated.' We can not consider McLaurin's amiable personality without considering his political treachery, and we can not consider Tillman's good votes without taking into account his evil words and his ugly record in this State. Our people have the right to demand, and we think they will demand, a wider choice—one candidate, at least, who has sound principles combined with a clean record. The issues are too important to the Democracy of South Carolina to be degraded into a mere personal contest between two men, neither of whom can have unqualified indorsement."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.), another paper of wide influence in the South, and one that has been leading the campaign against Mr. Bryan's influence over the Democratic Party, says: "Now, if the people of South Carolina will in turn give these gentlemen a surprise by retiring both to private life and returning Hampton and Butler to their former seats, that true Democracy of the country which is neither Republican nor Pop-



THE THEATER OF WAR HAS BEEN MOVED.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

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ulistic will turn out and celebrate. Tillman is essentially a Populist. McLaurin is essentially a Republican. There is a good chance now to make a stand in the Palmetto State for genuine Democracy." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), too, declares that "the hope that South Carolina will do away with Tillmanism and McLaurinism altogether is quite universal," and the Nashville *American* (Dem.) agrees that "it would be to the State's credit if it turned both Tillman and McLaurin down and elected two genuine Democrats." The Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) predicts that as a result of the contest "the differences between the two elements claiming to be Democratic will be emphasized not only in South Carolina, but throughout the whole country." The Louisville *Post* (Dem.) believes that Tillman's triumph would "undoubtedly encourage the radicals throughout the country to more determined opposition to the plan of the reorganizers." The Mobile *Register* (Dem.) thinks that Senator McLaurin may gather a respectable following; but remarks that he "does not appear to the Southern Democrats as precisely the Moses for the occasion." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), however, says: "McLaurin may not win—not in South Carolina—but the progressive ideas for which he is fighting will, in a few years, control the situation in the South, as certainly as that section's development will continue."

CUBA AND THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

THE rejection by the President and Cabinet of the modification of the Platt amendment, adopted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention on May 29, is viewed as a very unfortunate development in the relations between Cuba and the United States. The Platt amendment (the full text of which is printed at the close of this article) was accepted by the Convention by a majority of 15 to 14, but various appendices and "explanations" were added to it, which, it was claimed, embodied Secretary Root's authorized interpretation of the amendment in his recent conversations with the Cuban commissioners in Washington. For example, the power of military intervention on the part of the United States, as given in the third clause of the amendment, is so far modified, in the light of Secretary Root's alleged statements, as to admit only of intervention in cases where "independence is endangered by outside powers or grave interior disturbances creating anarchy." Moreover, such intervention is not to be understood as supposing either "protectorate or suzerainty." Another important modification of the Platt amendment relates to the cession of coaling and naval stations, as embodied in the seventh clause. This clause is amended to prohibit the United States from using the stations for intervention in the government of Cuba and to restrict their use to the protection of adjacent American and Cuban waters from foreign attacks. The Cubans also demand that provision be made for a reciprocity treaty between the island and the United States. All of these features, it is said, met with the disapproval of the President, as did also the Cuban statement that the action of the United States in this whole matter is "an amplification of the Monroe doctrine."

JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ, OF SANTIAGO,
Leader of the Radicals in the Cuban Convention.
Courtesy of *Harper's Weekly*.

Disappointment is expressed by papers of every political belief at this unexpected development, which, it is believed, will have the effect of postponing for some time to come any satisfactory settlement of the Cuban problem. But the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The United States has a deep and legitimate concern in Cuba. It has had such concern, for natural causes, for three-quarters of a century. In not a few years that concern has been intensified to acute anxiety, involving heavy costs. In one year it caused us to engage in a most portentous and expensive foreign war. After such experience the United States does not propose to take needless risks for the future. It wants to effect a settlement which will stay settled. The question is not how quickly our control of Cuba can be withdrawn, but how satisfactory and substantial a native control can be put in its place. And no settlement can be lasting and no native control can be satisfactory, unless established upon the sure foundation of those principles for which this country intervened in Cuba three years ago. The Memorial Day which we have just been celebrating should have brought to every heart a renewal of the resolve 'that these dead'—the dead of the Spanish war as well as of the Civil War—'shall not have died in vain.' And the only way in which that high resolve can be fulfilled and the duty of this country in respect to Cuba can be discharged is in inflexibly insisting upon a satisfactory completion of the task for which the President on April 11, 1898, asked congressional authority, and for the performance of which task this country accepted a few days later the dreadful gage of war with Spain. That task is 'to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own.' That is the task for which we went into Cuba, and it is to be performed according to our own standards and to our own satisfaction."

CUBA MAKES A DISCOVERY.
"Why, this isn't a collar, after all; it's a life-preserver."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

The Democratic papers take a very different view of the issues involved. The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) describes America's conduct in Cuba as a "policy of promise-breakers"; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says: "The true policy of the United States should be, first of all, to redeem the promise recorded in the Teller resolution. Let us do our own duty and

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leave Cuba to do hers. If Cuba shall prove recreant, the responsibility will not be ours, and we shall stand at liberty, under the Constitution and the law of nations, to take whatever measure our safety or our interests would seem to require." The New York *Journal* (Dem.) adds:

"The Cubans have complied with all the requirements [of the Platt amendment], altho they might well have stood on the original promise to which we pledged our honor at the beginning of the war with Spain. They have gone even farther than Congress demanded. They have accepted the Platt amendment not only 'substantially,' but literally, word for word. They have merely salved their pride by adding a little explanatory comment for the benefit of their constituents, putting on record the assurances given them by Secretary Root. If we make that an excuse for refusing to recognize their Government, we shall simply give the world the right to say that we never intended to keep our promises."

The text of the Platt amendment, which was passed by the United States Senate on February 27 and by the House on March 1 is as follows:

That in fulfilment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "For the Recognition of the Independence of the People of Cuba," demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect, the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people as soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in any ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

1. That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

2. That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

3. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba, during its military occupancy thereof, are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

5. That the Government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba and the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty.

7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

8. That by way of further assurance, the Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

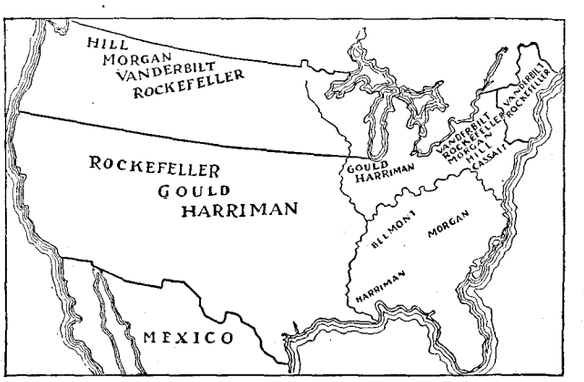
Trolley Roads as Freight Distributors.—Surprise has been expressed that the managers of the trolley systems throughout the country have made so few attempts to develop the freight-carrying possibilities inherent in their machinery. "Towns and cities must be fed," remarks the New York *Iron Age*, "and the trolley road, which now connects every city with its suburbs, often for many miles in every direction, offers just the facilities needed for cheap, easy, and frequent communication." It continues:

"The Cleveland and Eastern Railroad, an electrical railway connecting Cleveland with certain populous suburbs, is probably the first to demonstrate the value of a freight traffic as an important source of revenue to a trolley system. It operates about sixty miles of track, and was originally designed exclusively for passenger service. It first discovered an advantage in rendering the people along its extensive lines a service in taking milk to the city and returning the cans. A freight-car for milk was built and run at night. It paid so well that another was added. Then combination cars were built, with passenger accommodations at one end and compartments at the other for light freight and express matter. The requirements gradually grew to include the carriage of coal, agricultural implements, fertilizers, groceries, and general merchandise one way, and milk, vegetables, and all kinds of farm and garden produce the other way. The system is still new, but about one-third the earnings of the line come from its freight service. Incidentally it is benefited by the increase of its passenger traffic both ways. The suburbs it reaches are building up rapidly, and it is making its franchise of great value by rendering the public an invaluable service."

The Iron Age predicts that this successful experiment will be widely imitated, and believes that the expansion of the trolley system "will bring about great economic changes of benefit to all classes of society."

RAILROADS GROUPED BY OWNERSHIP.

A MAP of the United States showing the owners of two-thirds of its railway mileage is given in *The Common Carrier* (April). This paper shows that owing to an understanding or agreement, verbal or written, generally the latter, half a dozen financial leaders control two-thirds of the railway mileage of the



A COMMUNITY OF OWNERSHIP MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

United States and thus maintain rates. The article, as abstracted in *The Railway Digest*, gives the names of seven or eight men who thus control 108,404 miles of road, and the table of roads, grouped as controlled, is given below. Says the latter paper:

"The writer further remarks that community of ownership will not mean low wages or high rates. Under private ownership men of ability will be well paid. It is the Government that pays modest salaries for responsibility. Railway owners believe with Andrew Carnegie, 'There is no price too dear to pay for perfection.'"

I. VANDERBILT GROUP.	
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10,016
D., L. & W.	951
C. & N. W.	8,550
	19,517

II. MORGAN GROUP.	
Southern Ry.	6,807
M. & Ohio	879
Q. & Crescent	1,115
Cent. of Ga.	1,835
Ga., So. & Fla	285
Macon & B'ngham	97
P. & R.	1,891
Lehigh Valley	1,404
Erie	2,271
Cent. of N. J.	677
A. C. Line	1,812
	19,073

V. GOULD GROUP.	
Missouri Pac	5,326
Texas & Pac.	1,599
S. Z. S W.	1,265
Int. & Gt. Nor.	825
Denver & Rio G.	1,675
Mo., Kan. & Texas	2,423
Rio G. West	603
Wabash	2,358
	16,074

VI. HILL GROUP.	
Gt. Northern	5,185
Nor. Pac.	5,188

VII. BELMONT GROUP.	
Louis. & Nash.	3,235
Nash., Chatta. & S. L.	1,195

VIII. BELMONT-MORGAN.	
Georgia R. R.	307
West & Alabama	128
Atlanta & West Pt.	87
	522

III. HARRIMAN GROUP.	
Ill. Cent.	5,000
U. Pac.	3,029
Ore. R. R. & N. Co.	1,137
Oregon Short Line	1,498
Chi. Ter. Trans.	918
So. Pac.	7,723
Kan. City So.	833
Chi. Ter. Trans.	107
	20,245

IV. PENNSYLVANIA GROUP.	
Penn. System	10.031
B., R. & P.	650
West N. Y. & Penn	633
Ches. & Ohio	1,476
Nor. & West.	1,671
B. & O. System	3,156
Long Island	603
	18,220

IX. INDEPENDENT SYSTEMS.	
Seaboard Air Line	2,591
Plant System	2,170
C. M. & S. P.	6,592
Rock Island	3,819
C. B. & Q.	8,670
A. T. & S. F.	7,808
S. L. & S. F. (K. C. M. & B.)	3,000
Chi. Gt. West	1,023
Col. & So.	1,142
Perre Marquette	1,762
	37,977

SUMMARY.	
Vanderbilt	19,517
Harriman	20,245
Morgan	19,073
Pennsylvania	18,220
Gould	16,074
Hill	10,373
Belmont	4,430
Belmont-Morgan	522
	108,454

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WILL THE PAN-AMERICAN FAIR BE A BAD THING FOR BUFFALO?

SOME of the Chicago papers, in commenting on the opening of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, express the opinion that the Buffalo business men, who have been so enthusiastic in getting it up, will meet bitter disappointment. The Chicago *Tribune*, for example, remarks that the exposition "reflects credit on the energy, artistic taste, and liberality of the citizens of Buffalo," but adds:

"It does not reflect equal credit on their powers of observation and their business sense. For an exposition is a speculation which never pays the city where it may be held, however much it may benefit those who attend it. For that city it means a few months of feverish excitement and jubilation, and then a reaction and long-continued deadly dulness. A year hence the Buffalonians who are up in a balloon now will be down on the ground, meditating on the unprofitableness of expositions.

"Jealousy does not prompt this prediction. Chicagoans would like to see the Buffalo show a success in every respect. But bitter experience has taught them something. They have had their exposition spree and subsequent headache. They expected that the great doings of the World's Fair year would lift up the city to unwonted and continued prosperity. They have found out their mistake, and, as may have been noticed, they seldom brag of 1893.

"After the World's Fair the real estate market, which had been so lively, suddenly collapsed, and is just beginning to revive. When the crowds of visitors departed, some regions of the city took on the appearance of a deserted village. The 'To rent' signs blossomed out everywhere in the windows of stores and apartment houses. Since 1893 the amended litany of Chicago real estate men has read: 'From panics and from world's fairs, good Lord, deliver us.'

"Chicagoans sinned against the light a dozen years ago, for they had before them the experience of Philadelphia, whose progress was retarded, not accelerated, by the Centennial Exposition. But there are some things apparently which one city can not be taught by the sad experience of others. Unmindful of what Chicago suffered, Omaha had an exposition to advertise and build up that city. The result was just what might have been expected—stimulation, followed by depression.

"While Omaha, in sackcloth and ashes, was sitting amid the ruins of its exposition Buffalo began planning to have one. Nor is that city alone in its unwisdom. Charleston is to have an exposition this winter, and St. Louis is to splurge two years hence.

"Expositions are of value to real estate owners who can sell their holdings at top-notch prices and collect the money. They are not locally useful otherwise. They excite a brief unnatural and unwholesome activity, followed by painful nervous prostration."

Nearly Four Thousand American Millionaires.—According to the New York *Herald*, there are 3,828 millionaires in the United States, and in a recent issue it presents a detailed list of their names, classified according to the States in which they live. It says:

"One two-hundredth part of one per cent. of the population of the United States, or one person out of every 20,000, controls about one-fifth of the nation's wealth; that is, 3,828 millionaires out of a population little in excess of 76,000,000 own $16,000,000,000 of the $81,750,000,000 at which our entire property is fairly valued.

"In the first quarter of the century just closed there were not more than half a dozen millionaires in the land, and two only—John Jacob Astor, in New York, and Stephen Girard, in Philadelphia—had sufficient wealth to make them particularly conspicuous. Now we are nearing the 4,000 mark. . . . . .

"In 87 per cent. of the cases our millionaires have built their own fortunes, very many from the very bottom, and a large number on foundations laid by fathers or grandfathers.

"The millionaires have come from all of the great industries—19 per cent. from manufacturing, 16 per cent. from merchandizing, 13 per cent. from real estate, 13 per cent. inherited, 12 per cent. railways and steamships, 10 per cent. banking, 6 per cent. mining, 6 per cent. farms and cattle, and from all other industries 5 per cent."

The Nashville *American* finds the *Herald's* list incorrect, and declares that it would be very difficult to compile an accurate list, for the reason that "men of wealth are not in the habit of informing the public of the amount or value of their holdings." The Kansas City *Star* comments in similar vein, emphasizing the popular tendency to exaggerate the income of a wealthy man. "In considering the income of the very rich," it adds, "it must be remembered that there has been a great multiplication of men in comfortable circumstances. . . . It is only by recognition of the fact that his wealth is a means for social service that the coming billionaire will find safety. If he should attempt to use his power solely for arbitrary and selfish ends, he would make himself an active factor in bringing about a social revolution."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WELL, anyhow, the *Shamrock* will follow the *Constitution*.—*The New York Herald.*

A REPUBLICAN VERSION.—"Oh! that this too, too solid South would melt!"—*Puck.*

"GERMANS leaving Peking." The luck of Peking is that it still has something to be left.—*The New York World.*

SOME Filipino of original ideas will yet distinguish himself by surrendering as a private.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

CHINA should be excused for being just a trifle skeptical about the promise that "salvation is free."—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THERE are obstinate people down in Texas who refuse to give the McKinley administration credit for the oil boom.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PERHAPS some arrangement can be made with China by which the powers may take the amount of the indemnity in washing.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THAT great European war that is to start in the Balkans is again to the front, threatening as ever, but with its edges slightly frayed.—*The Baltimore American.*

CHINA'S proposition to pay the indemnity on the instalment plan shows that she knows something about Western business methods after all.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IF you hear the sound of a heavy tread and the clang of armor at the westward, it is the editor of the Springfield *Republican* marching on Washington to turn the Supreme Court out of its court-room.—*The Boston Transcript.*

NEW PHASE OF THE TRUST PROBLEM.

HILL: "Nauseating!" TEDDY: "Bet he never ate mountain lion!"
HANNA: "Cruelty to polyps!" PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "P'raps I'd better discharge him!" BRYAN; "Why didn't I think of that?"

[General Funston writes home that while on his expeditlon to capture Aguinaldo, the party, when short of provisions, killed an octopus and ate part of it; and the general suggests that this record may prove valuable if he ever tries to "break into" politics.] —*The Chicago News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OUR SIX THOUSAND AUTHORS.

IT has been said again and again that American literature down to comparatively recent days has been largely the product of foreign writers residing in America or has been confined almost wholly to a little coterie of authors living on the North Atlantic seaboard. In order to decide this question, Mr. George H. Warner, associate editor of Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," has summarized the investigations of Mr. Oscar Fay Adams in the latter's recent "Dictionary of American Authors," covering all the writers from the seventeenth century to the year 1895. Mr. Warner finds that, exclusive of writers of monographs, occasional poems, and magazine and newspaper articles, there have been 6,500 authors of definite books; and that of these only about seven hundred were born in foreign lands—about eleven per cent. of the whole number. This eleven per cent., he says, includes for the most part the writers of the colonial age, who were nearly all born in England. Mr. Warner gives the following statistics (in the New York *Times*, May 11):

"Of these 700 foreign-born authors, England contributed 227, Scotland 86, Ireland 95, Wales 12, and Canada, tho properly American, 45. Other British colonies and possessions furnished only 10. . . . The Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, contributed 15; the Germanic countries, including Austria, 51; Russia 6, Poland 2, Livonia 1, Holland 7, Belgium 4, France 28, Spain 2, Portugal 1, Switzerland 9, Italy 13, Hungary 6, and Greece 3. There are also from Turkey 9, Asia Minor 3, Burma 1, China 1, Ceylon 1, Persia 1, the Philippines 1, and Senegal 1, these latter 9 being suggestive of American origin and transplantation through missionaries or diplomatists or consuls residing in those countries. There are to be accounted for in other ways, 1 from Brazil, 3 from Cuba, 4 from the East Indies, 10 from the West Indies, 4 from Hawaii, and 4 from British Guiana in South America.

"Some of the States have not given birth to a single author, for the very sufficient reason that they have not been organized long enough to do so, and it is also true that literary productiveness is most to be found in settled communities where some leisure from the more material vocations is possible. The six New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, have given birth to some 2,360 authors, or about 37 per cent. of the whole number upon which these figures are based. The five Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, have 2,000, or 30 per cent. of the whole. After having taken out the proportion of foreign-born and those of unknown nativity, we have about 87 per cent. to divide among the States. The New England and the Middle States together have 57 per cent., so that we have left 30 per cent. to be divided among the 34 Southern and Western States.

"Of the Southern States along the seaboard and gulf there are, as might be expected, most in Virginia, some 235 authors of books, and in South Carolina 118, while North Carolina has 71, Georgia has 56, Alabama 28, Mississippi 19, Louisiana 21, and Texas has but 3. In the interior South, Tennessee has 34, Kentucky 70, both being in some respects extensions of Virginia, while Missouri has 26 and Arkansas has 3.

"Of the Western States, Ohio takes the lead, with 174 authors, while Indiana has 55, Illinois 47, Michigan 36, and California 6. All the others combined have 37. The District of Columbia, or the city of Washington, has 42. Before leaving this branch of our subject it may be interesting to observe that of the New England States Massachusetts has 1,243, or within a fraction of 20 per cent. out of the 37 per cent. in the whole six States, tho that State lost a large number of the writers of her early period by the loss of Maine and New Hampshire, once a part of her territory, and which in a perfectly definite statement would remain to her account. But it is a curious fact that, tho Boston was long the literary city of the United States and Harvard College the radiating center of literary life, it is the State of Connecticut that has the credit of having had born within her borders the largest number of writers, in proportion to her population, of any State in the Union, with her 430 authors to (at the present time) 750,000 people.

"The State of New York had 1,060 writers born to her, making 17 per cent. of the total in the country, and nearly as many as Massachusetts; but her population is three times as many, and, compared with Massachusetts, her authors' birth-rate would be only about one-third as large, and only about half as large as that of New England considered as a whole. New York is now the largest publishing city, and no doubt the place of greatest literary activity and productiveness.

"Pennsylvania comes next in the production of literary men, with 613 names, nearly 9.5 per cent of the total. The population of Pennsylvania is four-fifths that of New York State, so that the proportion of authors is much smaller, notwithstanding the fact that in the early part of our history the city of Philadelphia was the first and largest publishing center, and by far the largest republishing center of the country, more English books having been printed there than in any other city until at length Boston became the principal publishing city, only recently yielding to New York in that respect. It may be remarked in passing that Chicago is a printer of immense quantities of books, tho not, generally speaking, of the first literary class."

TENDENCIES OF CONTEMPORARY ANGLO-AMERICAN LITERATURE.

GENERALIZATIONS concerning current literature are somewhat the fashion of the hour; but on account of the ease with which they are made by the literary novice, mere ripples upon the surface of public taste are not unlikely to be taken for new and deep currents of human thought. A more cautious and penetrating consideration of contemporary tendencies is given by the editor of *The Dial* (Chicago, May 16), who has spent a lifetime in close touch with literary interests. In referring to the misleading inductions often drawn from the numerous "epoch-creating books," so familiar during the past few years, and notable chiefly for their great sales, the writer says:

"It is not so very long ago that the American public was reading and talking 'Trilby,' with such frantic enthusiasm that one would have thought a new literary era had dawned. Many were the seeming-wise reflections of which this entertaining story was the innocent provoking cause, many were the hopes, or the fears, for our literary development that took their starting-point from the vogue of this particular piece of fiction. All this discussion was the work of the amateur, and we now realize how absurd it all was. The novel in question is clean forgotten to-day, and with it the whole argument based upon its success. Any one can see now what the practised critic saw all the time, that there was no more significance in the astonishing vogue of 'Trilby' than there had been a score of years earlier in the equally astonishing vogue of 'Helen's Babies.'

"In point of fact, when the philosophical student of literature confronts the question of literary tendencies, he sees two things with absolute distinctness. One of them is that the study of tendencies, of movements, of the transformations of a nation's idealisms, is the most important thing about the history of any literature, the only thing, indeed, that invests a literature with real significance for the history of culture. If he can not discern the evolutionary process at work, he misses all the salt and savor of his subject, and his conclusions are empirical or merely subjective. The other thing is that this process of development, this history of movements and transformations, requires for its proper observation a considerable period to be taken into survey, and a considerable detachment, in point of time, from that period. The one wellnigh impossible task is to trace the direction of the evolutionary process in one's immediate surroundings, or to make any prophecies for the future save those that are the logical outcome of some tendency that has been in operation long enough to become clearly discerned. . . . . .

"A few generalizations, however, concerning the tendencies and characteristics of our contemporary English literature it seems reasonably safe to make, and one of them is that we are living in a critical rather than a creative period. As the few

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great survivors of the earlier age one by one pass away, we feel acutely conscious that the places are left unfilled. The season of analysis and introspection is clearly upon us. In such a period as ours, versatility, good taste, and excellence of workmanship, and the number of good writers, as distinguished from the great masters, is astonishingly large. Sometimes they spring up in the most unexpected quarters, and anticipation flutters at the thought of a possible resurgence of the creative impulse. But we must not deceive ourselves into thinking that our bustling literary activity is swelling to any appreciable or noticeable extent the stock of the world's masterpieces. Our literature of today is various and entertaining, it has taste and even distinction, but it is not a literature adorned by the opulent blossoming of genius. If we may venture, after the preceding disclaimer, to indicate any distinct tendencies in the English and American literature of the past few years, we would say that it has moved, and is still moving, in the direction of artistic freedom, of cosmopolitan interest, and of broadened social sympathy. It no longer suffers, for example, under the reproach of being produced with an exaggerated deference to the Young Person. To place under the ban whole tracts of human life, to refrain from dealing with whole groups of the most important of human relations because their treatment gives offense to immature minds, is a procedure not justified by the larger view of what literature means. This lesson we have learned of recent years. If we take into account the newest of new women and the youngest of emancipated young men, it may seem that the lesson has been too well learned; but, on the whole, our literary art has gained strength with its newly acquired freedom. Our literature is also measurably freed from its old-time provincialism of outlook. We have seen established for the mintage of the mind a broader compact than any Latin union; if an idea have but intrinsic value, its currency does not now need to be forced in other countries than that of its origin. This, too, is a great gain, and will make the next creative period all the easier of approach. But the greatest gain of all, to our thinking, is the awakening of the new social sympathy that characterizes our recent literature. We hear a good deal of 'democratic art,' and much of what we have thus far got is distressingly crude and dull with didacticism. But the future of our race belongs to democracy, and literature must make the best of this inevitable movement. That it will eventually learn how to shape the idealism of democracy into forms of convincing beauty we make no doubt, and the signs are not wanting that such an issue is near at hand. . . . The writings of Count Tolstoy, or, to be more exact, the earnest attention which they have received during the past few years, offer impressive example of the power of the social motive as embodied in the forms of fictive art to make itself felt as a force in literature. Here is a writer whose whole genius is spent in an impassioned appeal to purely democratic sympathies, and, as the years go on, his figure assumes grander and grander proportions, and his utterance seems to become more and more invested with the attributes of prophecy."

Mr. Goodwin as Shylock.—The leading New York dramatic critics are not at all enthusiastic over Mr. Nat C. Goodwin's new ambition to leave the comic muse and to impersonate Shakespeare's great Jew. Mr. William Winter, however, gives him the credit "of having tried to do an ambitious and difficult thing, and to lift himself to a higher plane than he has ever yet occupied." Mr. Winter writes (in *The Tribune*, May 25):

"His performance served to show that he lacks self-knowledge and has incorrectly estimated his powers; but, to present 'The Merchant of Venice' is to set forth an exceedingly beautiful play—charming in story, deeply passionate in feeling, potent in dramatic suspense, wonderfully harmonious in the adroit blending of pathos and humor (the tragical and the comical), exceptionally clear and direct in action, and glorious with poetic eloquence—and the wish is both earnest and general that his enterprise may be rewarded with practical success. Great acting is not expected from Mr. Goodwin or Miss Maxime Elliott, and, even with an inadequate Shylock and a superficial Portia, Shakespeare's vital, spontaneous, radiant, and exquisite comedy is heartily welcome. . . . . .

"Mr. Goodwin did not rise to the tempestuous height of Shylock, and his achievement gave no indication that he ever can rise to it. Some questions are settled by nature, and it is not injustice to the actor, while honoring his worthy ambition, to record this judgment. For it is one thing to 'get through' the part of Shylock, and another thing to act it. Experience has shown that no actor can really embody Shylock who is not, primarily, qualified by the possession of stalwart and impressive individual character, predominant and commanding force of fiery intellect, and great inherent power of tragical expression. Among the anecdotes of Napoleon there is one which declares that a person who had concealed himself in a picture gallery for the purpose of shooting that warrior was so much frightened, on beholding his terrible countenance, as to become temporarily paralyzed. There must be something authoritative and formidable in the man himself who would impress the beholder as Shylock. No person of weak constitution, slender fiber, finical makeup, and puny manner can ever create an illusion in this part."

The Sun, comparing Mr. Goodwin with the two most memorable Shylocks—Edwin Booth and Sir Henry Irving—remarks that by contrast the new attempt at the part was "faint, dim, barely discernible." "Of course," the critic continues, "Mr. Goodwin could not rise to Booth or Irving heights, but it did seem strange that he did not rise at all, except to melodramatic noisiness."

LITERARY DINNERS AND THE "HAPPY FAMILY" OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.

THE prevalence of dinners and banquets given to well-known American authors by their admiring fellow craftsmen during the past winter has attracted some attention among literary meteorologists. Mark Twain, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie are among the well-known writers who have been wined, dined, and fêted, and have heard their praises sung by enthusiastic friends. The contrast between all this and the spirit of jealousy, abuse, and libel which has prevailed in other times among literary men is thus rather wickedly commented upon by an editorial writer in the New York *Commercial Adveriser* (May 14):

"Never before was there anything like this outburst of mutual affection among authors. It looks more like a literary movement than most of the doings critics call by that name, and there ought to be some sort of a lesson in it. The guests of honor have differed somewhat in appearance and quality, but there has been no difference whatever in the kind of remarks that were made to them. 'Gentlemen, we have with us to-night one who,' and thereupon followed in every case the language that most men have to die to deserve. And the guest, instead of capering around the room with the joy of it, would disingenuously arise and disclaim it all, and retort with a counterblast of praise for all his praisers. This would draw to their feet six more men, mighty in eulogy, indefatigable men with lynx eyes for new beauties, who ceased not till every virtue the size of a pin's head had been comforted. And they praised him and praised each other and the presiding officer praised them all. It was the way the Augustan poets should have talked to one another. Only they did not. It ought to have happened in the age of Pericles, but there is no record of it. And this is the class of men they used to call jealous and irritable! . . . . . .

"It may not be a good thing for the art itself, but it brings peace and prosperity to the artists, and on the moral side of it is exemplary. The highest contemporary honor is within the reach of any man who will be persistently good and kind, irrespective of natural endowments. It may not be so entertaining to us outsiders as if there were an occasional squabble; or as if once in a while they talked of each other as Ben Jonson of Shakespeare or Carlyle of Coleridge and Charles Lamb. But we ought to be thankful that our authors are better men if not so talented. As a morally minded people it is our plain duty to be glad that rewards are bestowed for qualities of the heart rather than for the mere intellectual graces. And as criticism dies away and the volume of praise increases, and as the bonds grow thicker and the mutual affection more miscellaneous; and as the time draws near when the literary man will have to do nothing at all but advance from dinner to dinner, we should try and think it is

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all for the best. Family affection is beautiful, tho from an outside point of view it sometimes seems as if they were overdoing it."

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES AND MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S princely gift, first reported as $10,000,000 and later as $7,500,000, for the purpose of promoting higher education in Scotland, has attracted attention to the important but little-known university system of that land. A writer in the Boston *Transcript* (May 22) gives the following account of this system:

"It may seem surprising that a university which antedates Harvard by two hundred and twenty-five years should be in any need of endowments; but the University of St. Andrews, which dates from 1411, led for years little more than a mere nominal existence. The times of the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church, which founded it, were not favorable to the growth of higher educational institutions. In 1512 it was spoken of as almost lying extinct. Alexander Stewart, the natural son of James IV. of Scotland, was appointed archbishop of St. Andrews in 1510, and altho only eighteen years of age; he had just turned his brilliant mind to the development of the university when he was called away and went down by the side of his father on Flodden Field. Even so late as 1773, in Dr. Johnson's 'Journey to the Western Isles,' the University of St. Andrews is spoken of as 'pining in decay and struggling for life,' and while Dr. Johnson says that no one would have been the worse if the university had died two hundred years before, he laments its condition at that time as a melancholy and pathetic spectacle. It must not be inferred, however, that the present condition of the four universities of Scotland, St. Andrews, Glasgow (founded 1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582) is anything akin to poverty. Splendid buildings, considerable endowments, fairly liberal scholarship, and government support have made the universities great educational institutions. St. Andrew's receives from Parliament about $54,000 per annum; Glasgow, $108,400, and the University of Edinburgh, $129,350."

Why, then, it may be asked, should Mr. Carnegie's gift be necessary? The writer replies that there are two reasons; first, that in Scotland private endowments are not large, while the expenses of a university education are somewhat higher than in the United States; second, that most boys and girls in Scotland must work their own way, and will be ill-spared from home. The writer continues:

"In Scotland the boy who goes to college from some country town goes because his local tutor has prevailed upon the boy's parents, after much persuasion, to make the sacrifices necessary to provide their son with a liberal education. Likely enough he is some 'Geordie Hoo' who has stood 'feirst in the hoomanities' in his home school, and who is the apple of his tutor's eye. And how many pathetic sacrifices the giving of a college education to such a boy entails? Longer hours of work for father and mother, older clothes for them that their boy may appear not too badly before his fellows in college, the raising of the necessary sum to pay his tuition, the final long and earnest service of prayer, the tearful 'God be wi' ye, lad,' the last handclasp, and the boy is off to college, determined to win his scholarship that the sacrifices at home may not be too great. Once launched upon his university career, the poor Scotch lad must show the stuff that is in him. There are no great dormitories; there is no Memorial Hall, with its cooperative system of reducing expenses. The lad goes to a boarding-house, where he gets a room for maybe four shillings a week with some roommate, this sum including the cooking but not the providing of meals by his landlady. His food is bought by the landlady and served, cooked, in his room. For breakfast he has oatmeal porridge with syrup, or, if he can afford it, with milk and sugar, bread and butter, and a cup of tea. At noon he has a meat soup with perhaps a rice pudding, sometimes fresh herring and potatoes, but more likely 'collops.' This dish is made from the scraps of beefsteak left in cutting, chopped fine, and cooked and served with potatoes. At night he has bread and butter with a cup of tea, and if he is not too poor, a bit of jam is furnished with his bread. There is a pathetic story of a Scotch boy who went to one of the universities with a trunkful of home-raised oatmeal, leaving at the end of the term with an empty trunk, but with a scholarship in his pocket. Of such stuff are heroes made. . . . . .

"It is perhaps one of the most significant events of the opening century that the private benefaction of one man should open a new era for education in an entire country. Strong indeed must be the ties which bind one who has risen to fame and fortune in another country to the land of his birth so strongly as to make him the leader of such an educational revolution. And the best of the gift is that its permanency is assured, and it will go on gathering force as it rolls through the ages, stimulating the universities to renewed activity, broadening their work, and placing the advantages of the highest educational culture within the reach of the lowest aspiring lad of 'the land o' cakes.'"

UNIQUE VALUE OF THE FIRST FOLIO SHAKESPEARE.

THE announcement of a new photographic facsimile edition of the famous First Folio of Shakespeare (printed in 1623, and the first collected edition of the plays) has attracted world-wide interest. This new edition is to be brought out by the Clarendon Press of Oxford, and the preface, which is to be written by Mr. Sidney Lee, author of the recent "Life of Shakespeare," is to contain a complete "census" of all the known extant copies of the First Folio. In connection with his appeal to all owners of this precious volume for information concerning their copies, the London *Daily News* says:

"At present there is no precise assurance of the exact number in existence. In 1623 Isaac Jaggard—whose name thereby attained an immortality to which his other deeds scarcely entitled him—struck off five hundred copies of the first collected edition of Shakespeare, under the shadow of old St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street. Most of them have perished. Some have gone the natural way of popular books, being literally thumbed to death. Is it not Steevens who has recorded the pleasure with which he used to find flakes of pastry between the leaves of the First Folio? No doubt the cynic is gratified to think that our ancestors read Shakespeare over their breakfast tables, where their degenerate children are content with the daily papers; but such usage does not tend to a book's longevity. Nowadays we are more careful; even Wordsworth would hardly have ventured to use the butter-knife on a First Folio, if he had owned one, tho we know of a living man of letters who underlined all the favorite passages of his own copy in red ink. Perhaps the commercial instincts of the average Briton will save future copies from such indignities; there is no trifling with a book that has been known to fetch £1,700—tho Mr. Quaritch confessed how that price was engineered—while even the somewhat damaged copy which was on view this week in that fascinating window in the Strand was ticketed at 300 guineas.

"It may seem odd to the modern reader that Mr. Lee should be so anxious to make a list of all existing copies of the First Folio. The truth is, of course, that they are all of interest to the student of texts, and it is important to know where they are to be seen and collated. Nowadays each copy in an edition of 500 is expected to be an exact reproduction of all the others. But in the seventeenth century printing was a much slower and more tricky, as well as more artistic business, and nearly all the copies of the First Folio—as of other contemporary works—present slight differences from one another. The press worked slowly, and alterations were often made in the interval between pulling one set of sheets and the next; some errors were corrected, others crept in. Binding was done haphazard, and the probable result is, as the Cambridge editors point out, 'that no one copy exactly corresponds with any other copy.' As the First Folio is not only the sole original authority for seventeen plays, but the best guide to the text of nearly all the rest, these trifling differences become as vital as they would be—to compare great things with small—in a modern 'Bradshaw.' The First Folio itself is out of most students' reach. It was twice reprinted '*verbatim ad literatum*,' tho even Booth's edition is hardly trustworthy

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enough for final appeal. Staunton made a photographic reproduction which is now so scarce, while that of Halliwell-Phillips is so unreadable, that we hope that the Clarendon Press will make the number of their edition large enough, and the price sufficiently low, to satisfy at least the next generation or two of Shakespeare students, 'from the most able to him that can but spell.'"

THE "COUNTY LIBRARY."

THE surprising extension of the public library movement in America is commonly regarded as one of the most striking and important phenomena of the past half-century. In *The Forum* (May), Mr. E. I. Antrim, a young American writer, gives some remarkable figures of this growth. He says:

"Fifty years ago, after an existence of one hundred and eighteen years, the American library had made comparatively little progress. In the middle of the century just closed there were only some 600 libraries, most of them leading a precarious existence, and with an aggregate total of not many more than 2,000,000 books. The glaring contrast between the early fifties of the last century and the present day is manifest when we mention the fact that America has to-day four libraries which have more books than had all the libraries of the country half a century ago. To-day we can boast of nearly 8,000 libraries, many of which are models of architectural beauty and skill; and the number of volumes contained in these 'secular temples' is almost 50,000,000. Besides, we have, at the beginning of this new century, two flourishing library journals, each of them a product of the last fifty years; three well-equipped library schools with courses ranging from one to three years, and already having 500 graduates; two national and many State and district library associations; library commissions in seventeen States; traveling libraries, the outcome of a movement scarcely a decade old, in forty-two States; and traveling pictures. Other innovations, all of comparatively recent origin, are special rooms to accommodate children and the blind, library advertising, cooperation of librarians with teachers of the public schools, access to shelves, cooperative cataloguing, and interlibrary loans and exchanges."

But of all the great developments of the library extension movement, one of the most far-reaching in its social effects, thinks Mr. Antrim, is a recent experiment that has been made in Ohio. In 1898, the legislature of that State passed an act which made it possible for the heirs of the late Mr. J. S. Brumback to set aside a portion of his estate to be used in the erection of a "county library," which the county commissioners are to bind the county to maintain by public taxation. The Brumback Library, dedicated and opened to the people of Van Wert County, Ohio, on the first day of the new century, is America's first county library. "That other counties of Ohio and the counties of other States will imitate the example of Van Wert County in the establishment of county libraries," he says, "seems certain from the very great interest that the Brumback Library is awakening in the county." He continues:

"The admirable feature of the Brumback Library is the fact that it is a county library, its privileges being extended to the people of the country and of the town and city alike. If we look into the history of the philanthropies of our nation, we shall find that they have almost exclusively benefited the people of the town and city. Who has done anything to make life happier, better, and sweeter on the farm? The reports of our recent decennial census inform us that during the past decade thousands of people have migrated from the country to the town and city. What has been the result? Unhappily it has been that many of the best farm districts to be found anywhere in the country have to-day fewer people than they had ten years ago, altho our nation has made, during the past decade, a gain of over ten millions. . . . . .

"The method adopted by the Brumback Library to bring its books to all parts of Van Wert County is easily explained. The library itself—which represents a value of $50,000, receives an annual income of fully $6,500, and has a stack-room capacity, when all available room shall be used, of 100,000 volumes—is located in the city of Van Wert, the county seat of Van Wert County. Fortunately, this city is located in the center of the county, which contains in round numbers 275,000 acres and has a population of nearly 35,000. Besides the central library there are ten branch libraries, which are so situated that every resident of the county is within easy access of the library itself or of one of its branches. The ten branches have a unique feature in the form of what may be called a traveling-library system, and are also in direct communication with the central library. The ten branch libraries are placed in the more important stores or offices of the villages of the county, where they are excellently managed, by virtue of the fact that those having charge of them are given nominal salaries.

"To start the traveling-library system, the library trustees purchased 1,000 books, most of them entirely new, which were sent to the ten branch libraries, 100 to each branch. After keeping its 100 books two months, each branch sends them to one of the other nine branches, and receives a second 100 from one of its neighbors to take their place. So the books pass from branch to branch until each branch has had the thousand books, when they are returned to the central library, and catalogued. In the mean time, another 1,000 books have been purchased and put in readiness to repeat the experience of the first thousand.

"I have already said that the branch libraries are in direct communication with the central library. By this I mean that all persons securing books from the central library through any of the branches are subject to no other rules than those imposed by the central library. Cards can be had from the central library only; but persons holding cards may secure books anywhere in the county. The more important papers of the county have published lists of all the books contained in the library, and continue to publish the titles of new books as soon as they have been catalogued.

"During the few months since the Brumback Library opened its doors to the people of Van Wert County it has been conclusively proved to be a very gratifying success. Unusual interest is manifested, and books go every day to readers in even the most remote townships."

NOTES.

GERMAN book publications in 1900 numbered 24,792, according to the *Hochschule-Nachrichten* (March). The largest increase is in works on jurisprudence and political science (from 2,313 to 2,599), due largely to the new code introduced in January of last year. Publications on natural sciences and mathematics have increased from 1,233 to 1,390. In all the other classes increases are noted except in works on military science and "sundries."

A NEWSPAPER story has lately gone the rounds to the effect that the celebrated Correggio frescos in the church of San Giovanni Battista, in Parma, were almost ruined. Thousands flocked to the church and found that the frescoes, which represent the Transfiguration, were more distinct and beautiful than ever. We translate from *The Staats-Zeitung* (April 7) the following explanation of the canard: "In repairing a crack on the dome it was discovered that the frescos were covered with smoke and dust. An expert was therefore engaged to clean them. Now in Parma, there lives an art critic who has written volumes on Correggio and who pointed out that the peculiar shadow which covered the 'Transfiguration' was due to Correggio's method of preparing the surface. He was naturally indignant on seeing a vulgar restorer rub off this precious shadow with a piece of bread. He telegraphed to the minister of fine arts and wrote to the journals of Rome and Parma about the destruction of the frescos."

IN the death of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, an American by birth, but for the larger part of his life a lecturer in an East Indian university and a resident of England, it is generally admitted that both England and America lose one of the most learned modern English philologists. Dr. Hall is chiefly known here through his frequent and lengthy communications to *The Nation*, in which he poured forth the vast stores of his erudition in reference to the history and use of English words. Mr. Ralph Olmsted Williams, one of the leading American philologists and lexicographers, thus writes of Dr. Hall in *The Dial*: "It is not necessary to enlarge on Dr. Hall's attainments, his enormous industry, the breadth of his reading, the acuteness of his perceptions, the subtlety and truthfulness of his distinctions. Nobody, I suppose, has ever examined his printed work in English without astonishment at the mere labor that produced it. Its solid value is unquestionable,—in fact, incomparable. Dr. Hall was the first to show how questions of good and bad English (to refer to a single line of his pursuits) must be studied in order to reach safe conclusions. If anybody ever got a slight and temporary advantage over Dr. Hall in discussions of this kind, it was because he had learned the art from his master, Dr Hall himself. It is no wonder that Dr. Hall's authority became almost papal. I have spoken of his acuteness and subtlety. He did more than anybody else,—more perhaps than all others,—in bringing to the attention of American readers obscure, unsuspected differences in sense between American and British uses of the same words."

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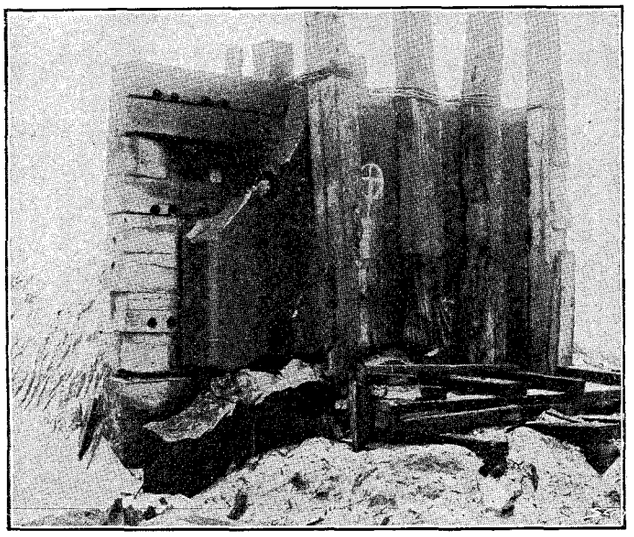
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A REMARKABLE EXPLOSIVE.

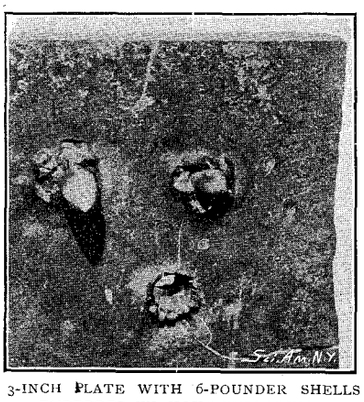
GOVERNMENT tests of a new high explosive—Maximite—have brought out during the last month facts of great importance and significance. "No such results," says *The Scientific American*, in an editorial comment, "have hitherto been obtained at any proving-ground, either here or in Europe." The



TWELVE-INCH ARMOR-PLATE AND SUPPORT, BEFORE FIRING 12-INCH ARMOR-PIERCING SHELL, WITH FUSE, CARRYING 23 POUNDS OF MAXIMITE.

new explosive, we are told, is far more powerful than wet gun-cotton, has an explosive value equal to that of nitrogelatin and picric acid, and not only can be fired from powder guns at the highest velocity with safety, but will withstand the far greater shock of penetrating any armor-plate that the projectiles themselves can get through. These are qualities that may enable it to revolutionize warfare. The inventor, Mr. Hudson Maxim, has already claimed great things for his explosive, as readers of these columns will remember, and his claims now seem to have been by no means groundless. We quote from the paper already mentioned some additional particulars of the tests:

"The Maxim system, which is named after the inventor of the new explosive, Hudson Maxim, seeks to provide a high explosive which can be loaded into a service armor-piercing shell, and, on account of its insensitiveness to shock, can be carried through any thickness of armor that the shell can penetrate, and be exploded by a time-fuse at the rear of the plate.

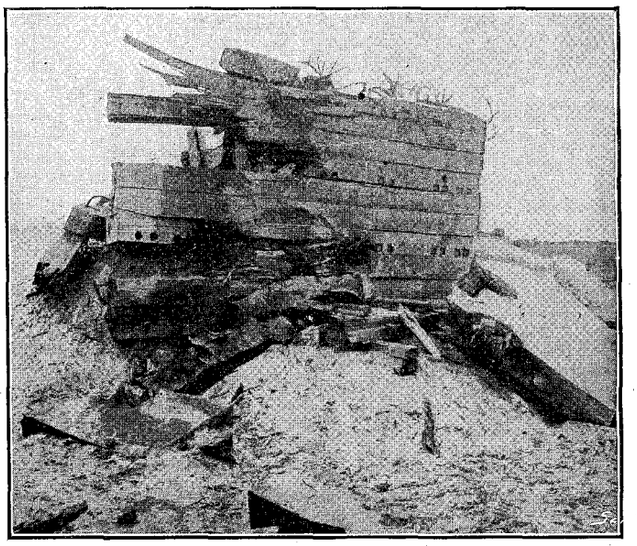


3-INCH PLATE WITH 6-POUNDER SHELLS EMBEDDED WITHOUT EXPLODING.

"The accompanying photographs show results of tests with Maximite, which have been going on for about a year at the government proving-grounds at Sandy Hook. The most important of these results have been attained during the last three weeks, and this is the first time that the data have been given to the public. Altho the exact composition of Maximite is a government secret, we may say that it is a picric-acid compound, consisting mainly of a picrate. Its products of combustion are almost entirely gaseous, and as the heat developed on detonation is very great, it possesses, as the result of its high gravity, a very high explosive value. Some of the qualities of the new compound are remarkable. It may be fused at a temperature considerably below that of boiling water, namely 174° F., as against 252° F., the fusion-point of picric acid. If heat be applied to the explosive, it first melts and then evaporates, until the whole of it has disappeared. A valuable feature is that it is impossible to heat Maximite rapidly enough to produce an explosion. Set on fire in the open, it burns like pitch."

The tests as described in this article showed that an armor-piercing projectile containing Maximite can be fired completely through a twelve-inch nickel-steel armor-plate without explosion by shock, and that when such a projectile is fitted with the proper fuse it can be caused to explode precisely when it is passing through the plate, thus blowing the latter to flinders. The trouble with high-explosive shells has usually been that they explode by shock on the face of the armor, thus doing little damage. The following quotation shows the difference between the old and new explosives:

"Something like half a dozen six-pounder armor-piercing shells filled with Maximite and without a fuse were fired, in competition with shells similarly filled with fused picric acid, against plates of varying thickness. The picric acid detonated on impact when fired at a plate 1.5 inches in thickness, while the Maximite shells, of course, did not explode. The Maximite



WRECK OF 12-INCH PLATE AFTER PENETRATION AND EXPLOSION OF 12-INCH SHELL.

shells were then fired at a plate three inches thick, some of them passing through and others striking in the plate. The accompanying photograph shows the points of two of these shells, one just through the plate, and the other about half-way through. None of the Maximite shells explode, and they still remain in the plate, filled with the explosive."

The value of an explosive that will not explode when and where we do not wish it to explode, and that can be exploded with violence when and where such a result is desired, is evident. If these tests are to be regarded as conclusive, the United States Government is to be congratulated.

The Fate of Niagara.—The news that the Niagara Power Company is to develop its work on the Canadian side of the Falls has called forth expressions of disapproval from those who would leave the cataract without the touch of human industry. These persons are rebuked by *The Electrical World and Engineer* in an editorial note. It says:

"As a matter of fact, there is an awful exuberance of rhetoric over the 'destruction of the Falls,' and those who are trying to reclaim part of the energy that has been wasted for years have

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to endure no small amount of obloquy. It is, of course, true that some of this utilization is unnecessarily and sinfully ugly; but it is not worse than nature often wreaks on her own domains. Of the later plans for getting power from Niagara, away from its finest scenery, it can only be said that they are both scientific and preservative of her beauty. In reality, a stiff wind up the gorge does more to keep the Falls dry than man will be able to do in the next fifty years; and God Himself in one frost does more to break down the cliff over which the river plunges than man can do in a thousand years. The present work, indeed, by diverting part of the water, is tending to preserve the Falls, a view of the subject we venture to commend to *The Outlook* and its contributor, Miss Hartt, to whom we venture to deny a love of natural grandeur and scenic beauty in anywise superior to our own."

The Electrical Review, discussing the same subject, says:

"It has often been asked lately whether the people of the United States and Canada can afford to support Niagara Falls as a spectacle, or whether it is not better to utilize all of the water of the great cataract for power purposes. This is a question that will doubtless answer itself in time. But to the engineer looking ahead and seeing the prospective wants of a great and increasing population and viewing the waste of nature's energy at Niagara there can be but one answer. For to-day, at least, we have both the cataract in its practically unimpaired beauty and the power-house and factories. Who knows but that our descendants of no remote generation may see only the power-houses?"

THE METHOD OF EVOLUTION AND THE NEW THEORY OF HEREDITY.

THERE are two very different questions connected with the problem of organic evolution, the question of fact and the question of method. If we conclude that present species have descended from earlier species, we must then endeavor to learn what laws and forces have been involved in the process. In a recent work on "The Method of Evolution," Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, tells us that there is very little disagreement over the first question among scientists to-day. Almost all biologists and geologists believe that our modern species of animals and plants have been derived from earlier species by descent. But while there is this unanimity upon the question of fact, it appears that upon the question of method there is to-day greater uncertainty of opinion and greater confusion than at any previous time. The latter, however, is, we are told, the really important and significant question. Says Professor Conn:

"If, therefore, we are to find the method of the origin of species, and thus explain organic evolution, we must discover some force or forces which may fill the place held by human intelligence in the designing of a piece of mechanism—the photographer's camera, for example. The laws of optics and physics no more explain the origin of the eye than they do the origin of the camera. Intelligence explains the adaptation of the parts in the one machine. What accounts for the same phenomena in the other? Every animal and plant is a complicated machine with many parts delicately adapted to act in harmony. Intelligence manipulates natural forces to build a steam-engine. What directs these same forces to build the natural machine which we call the organism?"

One answer to this question was offered by Lamarck at the beginning of the present century. He advanced the theory that by use animals could strengthen any part and increase the size of that part. Conversely, if the part were not used, it would diminish in size and efficiency. He assumed that these effects were inherited by subsequent generations, and *use* and *disuse* became the great factors in producing the evolution of organs. A more comprehensive attempt was made to answer the question by Charles Darwin. Upon his theory, known now as that of natural selection, is based all later discussion of the method of evolution. The theory is a chain of five links, each fundamental to it and lying at the bottom of all attempts to determine the method of evolution whether in accordance with the views of Darwin or with those of later scientists who have tried to solve the problem. These links are the Prodigality of Nature, or reproduction; The Struggle for Existence; Variation, or the impossibility of finding two individuals of any species that are exactly alike; the Survival of the Fittest; and Heredity. Of the laws and forces controlling each of these links (discussed at length in the book) those governing heredity have in recent years led to conclusions which are interesting and distinctly revolutionary. They are conceptions of a kind to greatly modify our ideas of morality. Many theories have been advanced to explain heredity, but the one that has made the greatest impression upon science is that suggested by Weismann in 1883:

"It consists essentially in the supposition that the basis of heredity is a material substance which is handed down from genation to generation, and which is named *germ plasm*. This material is carried from age to age in the reproductive organs of the individual. The individual is only the result of the unfolding of the potential powers of a bit of this germ plasm, and, once developed, he carries the rest of this precious material around with him to hand it down to his offspring. While in the individual, the germ plasm increases in amount, but he can not change its character. It is entrusted to his keeping, but no peculiarities which he may develop can affect it, and hence acquired characters can not be transmitted to his offspring. . . . The environment of the individual, since it affects the body but not the germ plasm, can not affect inheritance, and hence plays no direct part in evolution. . . . Lastly, it is seen that this theory has especial effect upon our conception of *human* evolution, forcing us to assume that man, so far as concerns his innate character, is not advancing by civilization and education, and thus requiring a very considerable modification of our previous conception of man's relation to education and moral responsibilities."

The deductions arising from the acceptance of the Weismannian theory, and the full consequences of it, are startling. It is much more than a simple theory of heredity, since it involves the whole law of progress:

"Holmes has tersely expressed that belief in the oft-quoted expression that a child's education ought to begin one hundred years before he is born. By this is, of course, meant that, in order to produce a child with proper inherited characters, his parents must begin training for it, and even his grandparents, and, unless they live the proper kind of life and become properly educated, the inheritance of the child will suffer. But plainly, in accordance with Weismannism, this does not follow at all. Such an education of the ancestors would simply produce in them certain acquired characters, and, since these are not inherited, this previous training would not in the least affect the child, except so far as it might cause the parents to lead a different kind of life and make them likely to give the child a better education. The child's education begins only *after* he is born, and the education of his parents has no effect upon the characters which they transmit to their offspring. . . . We have taught that if a man acquires an appetite for alcohol he is likely to transmit that appetite to his later-born children. But this again is a mistake, if this new theory of heredity is correct. An acquired appetite is an acquired character, and can not be transmitted by heredity."

In still another line do we see this theory resulting in surprising conclusions. Most of us have tacitly assumed that civilization has elevated man, and that under its influence we are slowly but surely gaining, not only greater intelligence, but greater mental attributes.

"But here, too, we find that the new theory demands a complete modification of our views. Civilization and education are external and not internal, extrinsic and not intrinsic forces. . . . Civilization has changed man's surroundings, but has it changed the *man*? . . . Of course Sitting Bull was inferior to Lincoln. But if you could have given Sitting Bull the advantage of Lincoln and had required Lincoln to grow up in a savage community with only a savage education, who would venture to say that the intelligence of the Indian would not have shown forth as the

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statesman, while Lincoln would have been simply a savage chief? Was not the difference between them one of tools and opportunity rather than one of actual mental power. . . . In accordance with the new theory of heredity, it would be impossible to produce variations in the germ plasm which would give rise to larger brain power by simply training the brain of the individual who is carrying this germ plasm as a trustee for future generations. Nor would it make any difference whether you educated his brain for a single generation or for a thousand generations. If acquired characters are not inherited, no amount of education could by any possible means affect the brain power of the offspring. If, therefore, the brain power of man has developed during the growth of civilization, this has been due to natural selection and not to the direct effect of civilization or education."

EDISON'S NEW STORAGE-BATTERY.

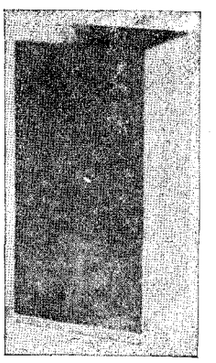
TRAFFIC by land and water is to be revolutionized, so we are told, by the new storage-battery just invented by Thomas A. Edison. This battery is much lighter than any form hitherto known, and as the principal objection to the use of the storage-battery has been its weight, it is claimed that the new battery may alter the entire application of electric power to vehicles and boats. The distinctive feature of Mr. Edison's invention is said to be the use of iron and nickel-oxid plates in a solution of potash, instead of the old-time lead-zinc and sulfuric acid process. In an interview with a reporter of the New York *Sun*, the inventor is quoted as saying (May 23):

"The storage-battery has at last become a recognized adjunct to direct current central stations; but it has limitations which seem to withstand further attempts toward improvement. Of recent years hardly any success has been met with in the direction of reducing its weight for a given energy storage capacity, without detriment to endurance, and this weight is the great drawback of the storage-battery in electric storage traction, and has been the principal obstacle to its advance in this direction for the past twenty years.

"I have been experimenting for the last two years to produce a battery which would be without the defects alluded to, and I think I have succeeded. The present types of storage-batteries deteriorate very rapidly. In the experiments I have made with the new battery there has been no evident deterioration. Another advantage is, technically speaking, its large storage capacity per unit of mass. In other words it is less cumbersome, and yet promises greater power. Lead batteries weigh from 125 pounds to 180 pounds per horse-power hour. The weight of my battery is only 55 pounds per horse-power hour. Again, the old battery takes from four to five hours to charge. The new battery can be charged in half that time, and, moreover, can also be discharged with greater rapidity than can the old batteries. The fault with the lead types is that when you want more power, when you are climbing a hill, for instance, in an automobile, you can not get it without great deterioration. This trouble I have obviated.

"Careless treatment will not affect my invention. As a general rule the public do not understand how to care for batteries. In the case of the existing batteries it requires electrical knowledge to understand them. I realized that a practical battery must be one which the average individual could easily manipulate. All you have to do with the new cell is to fill it with water.

"As regards cost I believe that after factory facilities now in course of progress have been completed I will be able to furnish the cells at a price per horse-power hour not greater than the prevailing price of lead cells. This will really mean a great reduction in expense, because while the lead batteries will only carry a vehicle about thirty miles the new one will go seventy-five to one hundred miles with one charge. Practically, therefore, it means that you will be able to travel the longer distance for the same price as it hitherto cost to go about thirty miles."



TYPE OF METALLIC CELL USED WITH THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY.

The battery was completely described in a paper read by Dr. A. E. Kennelly before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at its annual meeting, and printed in *The Electrical Review* (May 25). In the same issue, this paper says, in a leading editorial:

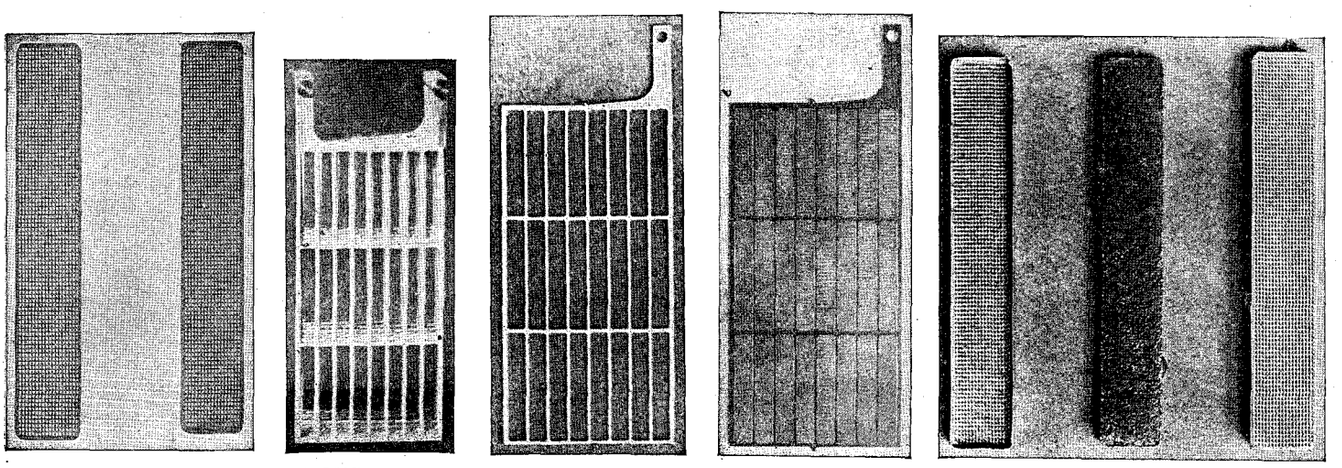
"And this method has been almost under the hands of investigators for twenty years, yet has remained undiscovered!

"To put it in plain English, this means that for the same weight the new storage-battery should do two and one-half times as much work as present types. In addition to this signal achievement, the veteran inventor has also announced a battery having a high discharge rate, an insignificant depreciation, and a low first cost.

"Mr. Edison has produced no invention of broader utility in the electrical field since incandescent lighting was evolved from the busy brain of the same pioneer of industry. It is hard to foresee all the meaning of this improvement. But we may look a little way and see the noiseless city, the suppression of the horse, and the automobile a factor of economic importance in general transportation. The perfected battery means the solution of many difficult traction problems, the betterment of electric lighting, and the foundation of the new art of electric navigation. Electric tugboats will give new life to our canals, and with electric ferry-boats will revolutionize our harbors. Electric torpedo-boats of swiftness and secrecy will make present naval armaments of doubtful protection.

"The invention gives electricity a new foothold in its career of industrial conquest."

Some comment is a little more cautious. It is pointed out editorially in the New York *Tribune* that while the new combina-



VARIOUS TYPES OF BRIQUETTES AND PLATES USED IN THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY.

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tion is undoubtedly lighter than the old lead battery and will probably better stand cold and rapid charge and discharge, it is not so certain that it will not deteriorate. Says the writer:

"The soundness of the hopes which have been entertained on this score are not susceptible of direct demonstration by a few automobile trial trips. In the nature of things, months, if not years, will be required to establish the facts. Again, those who are familiar with the many different styles of storage-battery which have been invented and tried in the last fifteen or twenty years remember only too well certain painful surprises that both inventors and buyers have experienced. Experiments in propelling street-cars would be undertaken under the most favorable auspices. Everything would go well for a time. Then the battery would break down from one unforeseen cause or another, and it would be necessary to choose between a costly renewal or a more costly abandonment of the whole system. Even if the Edison battery should not fail at any of the points suggested in the discussion of Dr. Kennelly's paper, therefore, the history of accumulators alone excuses, if it does not absolutely demand, a little skepticism just now concerning the durability of the new device. Should it prove eventually that Mr. Edison has been a trifle too sanguine, it would not be the first time that such a thing has happened in the history of invention, nor would it be an occasion for reproach."

GENEROSITY AND BUSINESS.

IT has frequently been noted that whereas European manufacturers carefully conceal their methods from the public, Americans seem to be glad to display theirs to the whole world. *The Electrical Review* (New York) recently expressed the opinion that we must mend our ways in this respect and begin to "exercise more judicious care" in the admission of visiting strangers to our factories. This utterance does not meet with the approval of the New York *Times*, which asks editorially:

"Will not the generous disdain of secrecy that has permitted us to overtake the foreign competitor also serve for keeping up with or passing him?"

In answer to this, *The Review* remarks that probably we have succeeded so far rather in spite of our generous disdain of secrecy, than on account of it. It goes on to say:

"Certainly we can not afford, in view of the fierceness of the competition that the next few years will bring, to go out of our way to grant advantages to our adversaries. It would be pleasanter, perhaps, if we could be generous, but it is an open question whether or not we can afford to be generous, and to give away to the world at large the secrets and methods that are rapidly making us preeminent in manufacturing. Indeed, we feel that a reiteration of this advice to the manufacturer is not out of place. We are so proud of our industrial establishments that we are tempted to make them places of entertainment for visitors who come, not only to see and learn, but to return home and copy. The practise of admitting visitors of this character is peculiarly American, and such courtesies are not returned to those of us who visit European workshops. It may be true that we can afford to show our hand, but if conditions arise that make competition keener this very fact of our willingness to tell other people how we do it may prove the deciding factor against us in the struggle for commercial supremacy."

Electric Analysis of Mineral Waters.—A method of determining at once, by means of the electric conductivity of a specimen of mineral water, whether it is of normal composition, and to detect natural or artificial dilution, is reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. T. Muller. Says *Cosmos* (May 11) in a notice of the session of that body for April 29: "The composition of mineral waters is far from being invariable; it varies with the seasons, often from year to year, and sometimes with some simple meteorological event—a heavy rain, for instance. The result is that chemical analyses, both qualitative and quantitative, made at a given time, may not be true at all for another time. M. T. Muller proposes an easy and rapid method of recognizing these variations. He uses electric conduction. . . . The experiment is made promptly by means of alternating currents in conjunction with the telephone. The only precaution to be taken is to operate always at the same temperature. The conductivity of a water . . . defines the liquid in the same manner that the melting-point defines a chemical substance; the conductibility depends on the nature and quantity of the dissolved substances, which in a potable water are almost exclusively electrolytes. Doubtless two waters taken haphazard, which have the same conductibility, will not have the same composition, any more than two substances that have the same melting-point will have the same chemical constitution; but for following the variations of composition of a definite source, the method is irreproachable, at least except for compensations that can not be foreseen."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Church Hygiene.—The Italian bishop of Fano, reports *La Science pour Tous* (May 5), has sent out to the priests of his diocese the following circular:

"1. In all churches, immediately after feast-days on which there have been very large congregations, the floors must be disinfected by means of wood-sawdust soaked in a one-tenth-per-cent. solution of corrosive sublimate. On ordinary days they must be frequently swept, after sprinkling them with water so as to raise no dust.

"2. Every week, and even oftener, the pews and confessionals must be cleaned with sponges and cloths moistened with pure water.

"3. Every week, and oftener if necessary, the grills of the confessionals are to be washed and polished.

"4. The holy-water receptacles must be emptied every week, or oftener if necessary, and washed with hot water or a solution of corrosive sublimate."

The same journal comments as follows:

"That the provisions of the circular may be carried out, the bishop has instituted a service of inspection, and requires the payment of fines into the diocesan treasury for transgression of any of these hygienic rules. It is to be desired that the Bishop of Fano's example should be imitated by church authorities in other countries."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A SANITARY officer, who has been on duty for some months in Porto Rico," reports," says *Modern Medicine*, "that the terribly high death-rate of that country, which has attracted not a little attention, is unquestionably due to the almost utter neglect of sanitation. There, animal as well as human excreta are thrown directly into the rivers, which are also used as the common washtub for the adjacent population, for bathing, and as a depository for filth of every description. Pig-pens are built on the edge of the stream or near it. Out of these same rivers the supply of drinking-water is obtained."

"FROM the New York Quarantine Station to a point off the island of Nantucket is a distance of about three hundred and ten miles—a distance which is covered by the modern express transatlantic steamship in something like fourteen hours," says *The Electrical Review*. "All of these vessels pass within easy wireless telegraph range either of Siasconset or of Nantucket Shoals Lightship, No. 66, which is anchored some fifty miles to the southeastward of the island of Nantucket. The value of an information service concerning incoming steamships which might be distributed a full twelve hours before their arrival at their ports is too great and evident to require argument. The expense of installing a wireless telegraph system for this purpose is so small in comparison with the benefits that would be derived from it that it seems strange that it has only lately been undertaken. The New York *Herald*, with admirable enterprise, has just undertaken the establishment of such a system."

SIR HARRY JOHNSON, special commissioner to Uganda, reports the established existence in the Semliki forests of a peculiar ruminant thought to be long extinct, says the New York *Sun*. "Fossilized remains of this animal have been found plentifully in Greece, and it has been called hitherto helladotherium. A complete skin and two skulls are now on their way to England for the British Museum. The natives call this animal the okapi. It is a giraffe-like creature, and is closely akin to the ox in size. The neck is a little longer, proportionately, than that of a horse; the ears like those of the ass, with silky black fringes; the head tapir-like, and the nostrils like those of the giraffe. The forehead is a vivid red, and the neck, shoulders, stomach and back a deep reddish-brown. Parts of the animal are almost crimson and others blackish in hue. The hind quarters and legs are boldly striped in purplish-black and white. The animal is hornless, altho there are traces of three horn-cores."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE WORLD WAVE OF ANTICLERICALISM.

THERE appears to be abundant evidence, as stated last week, that the religious conflict between the clerical and anticlerical parties is growing keener the world over. For the most part it is not a dispute about doctrine, but about the political and sacerdotal influence of the clergy. Almost every important country has experienced something of this conflict. In England, Mr. Kensit represents a bitter and militant protest against the growing claims of the High-Church clergy, reflected in their resumption of Catholic usages and beliefs. In Portugal, in France, in Italy, in Austria, in Russia, in the Philippines, still more bitter conflicts are going on. Even in America during the past year a well-defined contest between the growing Catholic party in the Anglican Church and the Protestant party took place over the Fond du Lac consecration. A candid consideration of this widespread movement appears in the London *Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath., May 3). It says:

"It is remarkable that hostile feeling has been concentrated on religious orders, and especially on them as cosmopolitan organizations. Now, the comparative apathy of the religious public in the countries which are the scenes of anticlerical action may be partly due to a real or imaginary antagonism of interest. The Archbishop of Rouen, according to *The Daily Chronicle*, admitted to a correspondent that in France the parochial clergy had interests diverse from those of the religious [*i.e.*, the orders]. On the side of the state, of course, a great corporation spreading over several continents, with a strong central administration, is inevitably from time to time an object of distrust to a secular ruler, if for no other reason than that it is difficult for him to get at it; because any particular function or individual that he attacks is easily removed out of his jurisdiction. Merely as being obnoxious to the civil power, no Catholic could sympathize with the attack on religious orders. For it is only by workers, living under the sway of the Evangelical Counsels, that the church is enabled to educate her children, that the propaganda of the faith is maintained, that the national are prevented from obscuring the universal attributes of the church.

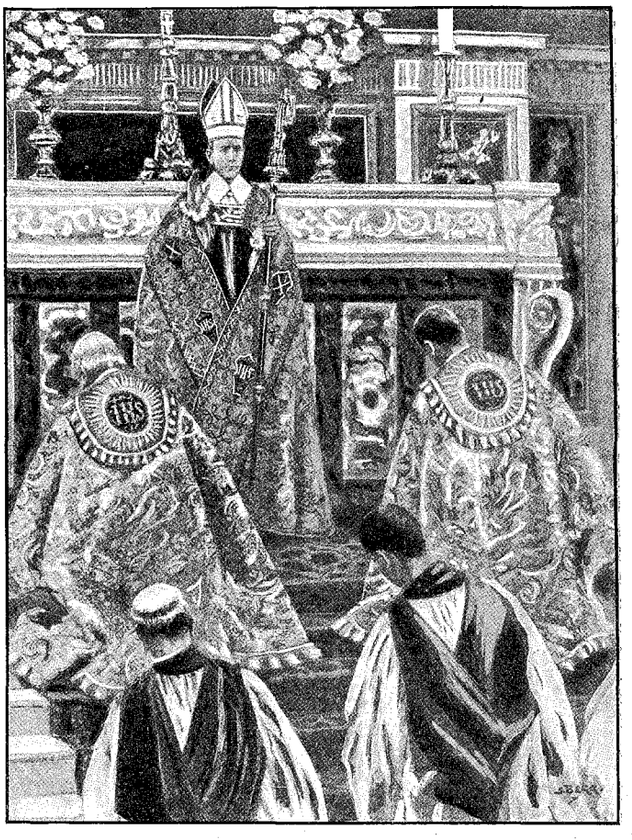
"At the same time, centralization has defects of its qualities, and with all its breadth of view and tolerance and caution, it may now and then run counter to national feeling in such a way as to provoke reprisals. It would certainly seem that, in Spain, the Jesuits have taken a line lately which has had this result. So, too, in France, the Dreyfus case has left, we may be sure, a fund of ill-feeling which is yet unexhausted. The facts with regard to French education are not altogether ascertained; but the line of those in power is evidently to construe them as tho the orders engaged in education used their influence to inoculate the young fellows whom they pass into the army with discontent at the present republican *régime*.

"Another cause may very possibly be found in a certain aggressiveness on the side of the church party in Catholic countries. In Austria, for instance, the action of the Archduke was trumpeted abroad with sundry flourishes by the Catholic press, before it was taken up by the other side. So, too, the antisemitic agitation has found far too much favor in some clerical circles. That people hit back is a principle very insufficiently reckoned with amongst those whose convictions are stronger than their knowledge of human nature. And the Jews are as cosmopolitan as the orders; and, tho suffering might be their badge, it does not exclude effective retaliation. The resentment caused by mere Catholic activity, apart from its being directed here and there into channels formed by zeal rather than discretion, has unfortunately been favored by unexpected events. The death of the King of Italy, and, in a less degree, of our own Queen, has brought into relief the endless and necessary antagonism between church and world; and if the antagonism has been sharpened through the frailties of human nature, the world commonly pays debts of that sort with interest. So, too, in Austria the instability of parliamentary institutions, perhaps the unfitness of the country for constitutional government, has enabled the Protestant section of the population to make more noise than under normal conditions it was entitled to.

"To this view there is one striking exception. In Germany there is a strong Catholic party well knit together, with a tradition of victory and now holding the balance of power, which nevertheless does not provoke the resentment that stronger parties, dealing with more insignificant adversaries, excite elsewhere. Perhaps, the explanation is that in Germany the antithesis has not precisely lain between regulars and seculars, or between clerical and lay forces, but a united front in face of a common enemy has been maintained with a party composed, indeed, of diverse elements, but under lay management. Whether, when the clerical element is prominent in politics, the attacks of opponents fasten on it as defenseless, or whether they hate it more bitterly, from the difference of training and temper, out of which the fiercest animosities arise, does not clearly appear; but the fact that in Germany Catholics make themselves felt in a way one would suppose was specially exasperating without provoking resentment, whilst elsewhere there is far more irritation with apparently much less reason, is very remarkable, and not yet satisfactorily explained."

GREAT GROWTH OF RITUAL IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE recent enthronement of the Rt. Rev. A. F. Mannington Ingram at St. Paul's Cathedral as Bishop of London appears to mark the commencement of a new epoch in the Church of England. After over half a century of strife against the Tractarian or "Catholic" Party, in which rectors, vicars, and curates



AT THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, APRIL 30, 1901.

The Bishop is in the act of pronouncing the Benediction. The Very Rev. Dean Gregory, D.D., is serving as Deacon, and the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair as Sub-Deacon.

Courtesy of *The Illustrated London News*.

have at times even been subjected to imprisonment for their use of ceremonies and vestments not in common use in the church, Dr. Ingram, one of the most pronounced "Catholics" of the higher English clergy, has been appointed to the most important see in England, and has just been enthroned in the historic St. Paul's with ceremonies so imposing in their dignity that the London

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Guardian says that "never in the history of the present building has it witnessed so impressive a scene"; while the London correspondent of the New York *Churchman* says that "in ceremonial it marked an advance upon all post-Reformation precedents for London." Yet, he adds, "the new departure occasioned no protest from clergy or laity."

Except for the absence of incense, and for the necessary ritual differences between an enthronement and a consecration ceremony, there appears to have been no noticeable difference in ritual elaborateness between this ceremony and the Fond du Lac consecration last winter, which attracted such a storm of criticism in this country. It is noteworthy that altho the same episcopal vestments were worn at St. Paul's and a similarly ornate "high celebration" performed there as at Fond du Lac, with many acts and ceremonies not specifically commanded in the Book of Common Prayer, yet the Philadelphia *Church Standard*, which spoke of the Wisconsin ceremony as "the Fond-du-Lac circus," and the New York *Churchman*, which called it "ritual anarchy," have thus far reported the London ceremony without comment.

The enthronement is thus described in *The Churchman* (May 25):

"Except in the small section on the north side of the choir, where seats had been reserved for the city corporation, every available space was occupied before the beginning of the service. In the Consistorial Court, in the southwest chapel, the new bishop was met by the dean, canons, and other clerical and lay officials. The chapter clerk read aloud the Archiepiscopal Mandate, the dean administered to the bishop the oath in Latin. This part of the ceremony could not be seen from the choir, or from beneath the dome, where some four hundred of the clergy were gathered, but the pealing of bells indicated its completion; then a procession was formed, first the choir singing in plainsong 'Blessed City, Heavenly Salem'; then the canons and prebendaries; then the canons residentiary; then the bishop walking with the archdeacon and dean, and attended by his resident chaplain, and the examining chaplains, one of whom carried the pastoral staff and another, on a cushion, the ivory miter, which had been given to Dr. Creighton [by the bishops of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Russia] at the same time with the cope worn by the bishop. The suffragan and assistant bishops walked in front of the diocesan. This, too, was a change in established custom. They were robed in scarlet. On reaching the choir the cathedral clergy and the lord mayor took their accustomed stalls; the suffragan and assistant bishops sat at the extreme east of the south side; the Bishop of Dover preceded Bishop Ingram to the episcopal throne, which was at the eastern end of the choir on the south, and, having caused the bishop to sit there, said, standing on the steps of the throne: 'I, William Walsh, Doctor of Divinity, Archdeacon of Canterbury, do, by the authority to me committed, induct, instal, and enthrone thee, the Right Reverend Father in God, Arthur Foley, by divine permission Lord Bishop of London, into the Bishopric and Episcopal Dignity of London. The Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth for evermore; and mayest thou remain in justice and sanctity and adorn the place to thee delegated by God. God is powerful, and may He increase in you His grace.'

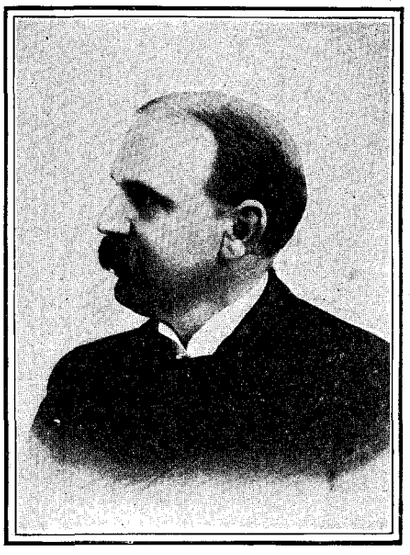
"Then Bishop Ingram put on his miter, and the choir sang from Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' the anthem, 'For He shall give His angels charge over thee,' while the dean and archdeacon conducted the bishop from his throne to the episcopal stall in the middle of the choir; thence a procession was formed to the sanctuary. The bishop, in cope and miter, holding his pastoral staff, stood on the topmost step before the altar, while, opening out on either hand, ranged down, stood the dean and canons, the assistant bishops, prebendaries, minor canons, in magnificent array. The choir sang Sir George Martin's Jubilee 'Te Deum,' the dean read a prayer for the bishop, who then proceeded with the Communion Office. The Communion was confined to those about to make the promise of canonical obedience. At the close of the service the bishop assumed his miter and pastoral staff for the benediction. After the ablutions Psalm cl. was sung. Then the procession in reversed order, the bishop leading, went to the Consistorial Court, where the oath of obedience was taken to the bishop by all on the cathedral staff."

The Living Church (May 25), the only American Episcopal paper which has thus far commented editorially on the ceremony, can not restrain a little fling at its Low-Church or Conservative newspaper rivals. It says:

"If anything more was required to put the seal of absurdity on the allegation that copes and miters are vestments illegal or disloyal in the Anglican communion, it is certainly now at hand in the report of the service of enthronement of the Bishop of London, in the premier cathedral of this communion. The illustration of that event printed herein, and the excellent account of our London correspondent, show that however tenable may be the objection that these vestments *ought* not to be in use—which may be held by any one in perfect good faith—the statement that they *are* not is on a par with that of the man who denied that street-cars could be moved without horses. The allegation that these vestments, or either of them, are 'Roman Catholic vestments,' may now only give rise to a quiet smile at the expense of the rash ones who made and reiterated such a statement, and who have thus distinguished themselves in somewhat unenviable fashion."

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CREED REVISION.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North), which convened in Philadelphia on May 17, has been of more than ordinary importance because of the question of "Creed Revision," or restatement of certain predestinarian doctrines in the Westminster Confession of Faith, which came up for decision this year. The election of the Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton as moderator of the Assembly on the opening day was widely taken as an indication that the subject of revision would not be dismissed, and this surmise was justified by the subsequent action of the Assembly. After several days given to matters of no special public interest the Assembly took up the question of creed revision. Altho the debate, lasting three days, at times showed considerable warmth, final harmony prevailed, and the Assembly, on May 27, decided unanimously to reappoint the revision committee of last year, instructing it to prepare and submit to the next General Assembly—to meet in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, in May, 1902—for such disposition as may be then judged wise, a brief statement of the reformed (Calvinistic) faith in untechnical language, this statement to serve as an explanation of Presbyterian belief, not as a substitute for the Westminster Confession. Of this committee, Dr. Minton, the moderator of the assembly, was made chairman.



REV. DR. HENRY C. MINTON.

This action is taken by many, tho not all, as in the nature of a compromise and as indicating that the church desires further time to prepare for a final consideration of creedal revision. After this

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decision had been taken, Dr. Minton is reported (New York *Tribune*, May 28) to have said:

"The Assembly's action should be gratefully welcomed by the entire church. It is no compromise. No one has forsaken his ground or repudiated his convictions. The decision reached is a victory for no one, but for all. The statement of the faith of the Presbyterian Church, to be prepared by the committee of twenty-one, is not to be regarded as a new constitutional confessional formula. It is to be an official pronunciamento, to which no one, however, is to declare allegiance in ordination vows. It is to be popularly didactic. If any one wants to know what the Presbyterian Church believes, this statement will answer his inquiry. In addition to this the committee is to prepare a declaratory statement explaining and removing difficulties growing out of infelicitous forms of statements in the Confession of Faith. And if this method of relief is thought insufficient by the committee, it is authorized to report to the Assembly in New York certain changes in the way of textual revision of the confession itself."

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, moderator of last year's Assembly, is thus quoted:

"The final action of the Assembly should gratify the whole church. It means that the church may expect peace and progress during the coming year. Only good will and great blessing could be expected as a result of such magnanimity and unanimity. The action of the Assembly manifested mutual confidence. Without dissent the Assembly determined to go forward, and distinctly marked out the way for the forward movement."

Dr. Herrick Johnson, professor in McCormick Seminary, Chicago, said:

"It must be seen that our church is formally and constitutionally put on the road to an actual change in her doctrinal standards. The next battle, if there is to be a battle, will be in the next Assembly, when this committee now appointed and instructed shall make report of its work. On the whole, the action on this subject seems to me to be wise and eminently commendable, and I am heartily in favor of the same. It puts us on the road to constitutional change by constitutional methods. It settles for the time being at least some agitating and vexing questions. It promises to take some stumbling-blocks out of our existing creed. It promises to furnish us a brief, clear statement of doctrine that will make future misconstruction less possible. It secures a most happy and surprising unanimity of action. And if it issues in success I most confidently and joyfully believe it will set our church forward with high hope and joyful agreement to a great work of evangelization and conquest for the good of man and to the glory of God."

Dr. George D. Baker, of Philadelphia, the leader of the Conservatives, said:

"I am content. The brief statement of the essential doctrines of the Presbyterian Church for distribution among the people will meet a great and growing demand, and the declaratory statement with reference to some misunderstood and misinterpreted phrases in the Confession of Faith ought to, and I think will, set at rest disturbed minds. The assembly, in my judgment, has reached in the end a most wise conclusion, while still holding on tenaciously to the old Westminster symbols."

The following explanation of the committee's work is given by Dr. George T. Purves, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, a moderate Conservative:

"The results reached finally by the assembly conserve the Confession of Faith to a far greater extent than the votes of Friday and Sunday led many to fear. The statement of doctrine which the committee is directed to prepare and submit is intended for the information of people, and is not to be either a substitute for nor an alternative of the Confession. The amendments also to the Confession are to be put, so far as possible, in the form of a declaratory statement, so that the text of the Confession will be changed, in all probability, only in a few unimportant points. Thus the final issue of this great debate is one in which moderate conservatives can unite, even tho they may have preferred the dismissal of the whole subject."

The clauses of the Westminster Confession which chiefly have caused this debate are the following (formulated by the Presbyterian Assembly of Divines meeting at Westminster, England, from 1643 to 1649):

III. 3. "By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death.

III. 4. "These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished.

. . . . . .

X. 3. "Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how He pleaseth; so also are all other elect persons who are incapable of being called by the ministry of the Word.

X. 4. "Others not elected, altho they may be called by the ministry of the Word and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come to Christ, and therefore can not be saved. Much less can men not professing the Christian religion be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious, and to be detested."

There is also a clause referring to the Roman pontiff as "anti-Christ," "that man of sin, and son of perdition," which is regarded by many Presbyterians as out of place in a religious statement representing the belief of present-day Christians.

The secular press, for the most part looking upon the Assembly's action as to some extent a "compromise," accepts it nevertheless as an important step forward. The New York *Evening Post* (May 28) says:

"The final harmony and unanimity of the Presbyterian Assembly in agreeing to the preparation of a brief and untechnical creed for use in the churches could scarcely have been looked for by one who had observed the warmth of the debates of last week. What secured general acquiescence was the amendment setting forth that the new declaratory creed was not to be a 'substitute' for the Westminster Confession, or an 'alternative' to it. That is, the Confession will remain the official and judicial standard. Yet it is apparent that it can not long remain so, in practice, after the new creed gets into use. It is the latter which, in effect, and with the hearty assent of the great body of Presbyterian laymen, will come to be taken as the authorized expression of Presbyterian faith; and the Confession, having visibly waxed old as doth a garment, will more and more tend to vanish away."

The Tribune (May 28) says:

"The meaning of this is that there will be a statement of the faith which, even if it is adopted next year, will not be a summary of the Confession, and will not be an authoritative substitute creed. For those who are satisfied with the old Confession, that venerable instrument will continue to hold the place of authority with its integrity unimpaired by any modern gloss, while those who for any reason object to it will be able to lay the emphasis on the new statement. Tho technically not an authoritative creed, they will practically make it such. And in fact it may easily come to be such in the popular consciousness. For a creed becomes authoritative in the last analysis not so much by the approval of a council as by the fact that people come to believe it. If the proposed statement, however, shall express the belief of the church more truly than the Westminster Confession does, it will inevitably take the place of that symbol in spite of all restrictions.

A New Agnostic "Sect."—Recent newspaper reports from Cincinnati indicate that the great Middle West still continues to be fertile in new religious movements. The latest "sect" is composed of agnostics, and is said to be based on the teachings of the late Robert G. Ingersoll. A ritual for agnostic marriage ceremonies, for "the dedication of infants to agnosticism," and for "the confirmation of children" in "the belief of the

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non-existence of God" is reported to have been prepared, altho the latter statement is hardly in harmony with any definition of agnosticism at present recognized. Mr. Charles Sparks, a Cincinnati lawyer, is one of the leading spirits in this organization. A despatch to the New York *Sun* (May 21) gives the following account of the new marriage code prepared by him:

"The marriage pledges administered to agnostic brides and grooms are novel, especially in their provisions on divorce matters. Sparks declares it is the duty of mismated couples to get divorced. In part the pledge is as follows:

"'I desire to make said contract, and do hereby solemnly promise that I will do all in my power to make my wife happy, and that when I find that she is irritated from any cause I will not cross or quarrel with her, but will endeavor by tender and loving methods and kind words to soothe and restore her peace of mind; that I will abstain from drunkenness; that within three months, if possible, I will have my life insured, making my wife the beneficiary; and that should our marriage prove to be happy and we are blessed with children, I hereby bind myself to ever treat them with the utmost kindness and consideration and pledge myself to send them to the agnostic Sunday-school and to give to them all the educational advantages within my power.'

"The wife's pledge leaves out all provisions of the husband's which do not properly apply to the wife. It contains the further provision:

"'Should I discover that we are uncongenial or mismated, I hereby pledge my sacred word of honor that I will not bring children into the world not born of affection, and I hereby further promise that should I find, after I have exhausted every effort to make it otherwise, that we are uncongenial or mismated, I will not insist upon our living together.'

"After swearing to these pledges, wife and husband are to sign them, each presenting his pledge to the other before the nuptial knot is tied by a magistrate."

THE FOND DU LAC CONSECRATION AND THE BISHOPS' TRIAL.

THE storm raised in the Protestant Episcopal Church last winter by the consecration of Dr. Weller as coadjutor-bishop of Fond du Lac, with elaborate High-Church ceremonies and vestments, continues from time to time to give forth some rumblings. Two days after Easter, this spring, the seven Western bishops concerned in the consecration published a letter in which they assumed all responsibility for the alleged irregularities, and denied the right of the presiding bishop to any jurisdiction in the case, especially his right to the title he had used of "presiding bishop of the church," which, they said, implies an illegal claim of universal jurisdiction over the whole church and the stealthy growth of a new papacy. The letter, which was very gently but firmly worded, closed with an expression of their willingness to undergo trial at the hands of their "peers," by which is meant the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Church Standard, the leading antagonist of the seven bishops in this quarrel, says on the subject:

"We published in our Easter number a carefully considered article in which we gave our reasons for thinking that restrictive legislation and aggressive prosecutions of alleged offenders against the law of the church would be no effectual remedy of the evil of controversial disturbance with which the church is troubled. We adhere to that opinion firmly, and, as we believe, immovably. If, therefore, the proposal of the seven bishops had been made 'in a spirit of challenge,' or if it were to be accepted in a spirit of partizan rancor, we should say, first, that in the former case the overture itself, and in the latter case the acceptance of it, would increase the evil; and second, that, since any judicial decision to which it might lead would be received in the same partizan spirit in which it had been sought, it would prove to be no remedy, but rather an aggravation of existing troubles. The offer of the seven bishops is so blameless in temper and so faultless in form that, on their side at least, there lies no impediment to the acceptance of their proposal, nor can there be any doubt of their frank and loyal acceptance of the decision of a competent court in case it should be adverse to their claim. We should be reluctant to think that there is less good temper or a less sincerely loyal disposition on the other side; and if the proposed investigation should be entered into without one particle of personal animus, or one scintilla of partizan feeling, but, on both sides, with a hearty and sincere desire to have the law of the church authoritatively settled in certain matters to the intent that controversy on those matters might be ended, we should say that *such* a procedure, so conducted on both sides, ought to result in great advantage to the church. . . . . .

"At this point a second question presents itself: What will be the inference and effect, if the overture of the seven bishops is not accepted? The general inference will unquestionably be this, that those who hold the ceremonial and other interpolations in the consecration of a bishop at Fond du Lac to have been made in violation of the rubrics of the church are afraid to put their assertion to the test of a judicial investigation; and thus the moral effect will be little short of an adverse judicial decision. Nor is that quite all; for the moral effect upon the public mind will be wholly favorable to the side which, boldly, but courteously, offers to submit to a judicial censure, if lawfully pronounced. To the side which charges lawlessness, but recoils from a judicial investigation of the charge, public opinion will not be favorable. Using the expressive slang of the day, the man in the street will hold himself justified in saying: 'This thing is *up* to you; you don't stand up to it; I infer that you can't.'"

The Living Church, organ of the High-Church Party, confines its attention chiefly to the main point raised by the bishops' letter, namely, the danger of a "new papacy" in America. This fear is ridiculed by the other church papers as absolutely groundless and even childish, and they point out that the disputed title used by Bishop Clark has been frequently employed before, and that it even occurs in the text of the new canons to be submitted to the General Convention at San Francisco next October. Upon this point, however, *The Living Church* says:

"We should not be inclined to lay great stress upon the title assumed by the Bishop of Rhode Island, if that assumption stood alone. The title 'Presiding Bishop of the *American* Church,' tho indeed less open to criticism than the style used in this letter, has often been used in popular phraseology, without intending to imply anything more than the constitutional title, 'Presiding Bishop,' further explained in the canons as 'of the House of Bishops.' It is so used, for instance, in *The Living Church Quarterly*. If the Presiding Bishop had not in the identical document in which he assumed the title which had once been canonically repudiated as suggesting a 'Primus, Metropolitan, or Patriarch,' claimed powers over his fellow bishops that are at least metropolitical, we should not have suggested anything beyond a technical impropriety in his use of such a title in what purported to be an official document. The issue would then be only technical; it is now very much more. A similar instance of how an etymologically harmless word may become exceedingly dangerous, is found in the word *pope*. This august title (Latin, *papa*) is nothing more than the fond household word lisped by the child to his father in his earliest speech. *Papa*, a father; *father*, a title applied in our own ordinal to all our bishops; *ergo*, every bishop a *papa*, or pope. But when one bishop arrogates to his see certain fixed powers of universal jurisdiction which he claims as *pope*, we perceive the necessity of discriminating between the harmless word in its etymological sense and the harmful word in its acquired significance. None of our bishops, therefore, tho addressed in the ordinal as *father*, may use the term *pope* in its ecclesiastical sense. The application is plain. So long as 'Presiding Bishop of the American Church' meant only an abbreviation of 'Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,' it was harmless. Drop the word *American*, however, and use the phrase 'Presiding Bishop of the Church' *in connection with distinctly metropolitical claims*, and we have the same evolution which made the Italian *Papa* of the third century the *Pope* of the twentieth."

It has even been reported that Bishop Clark would be brought to trial before the House of Bishops next autumn for his alleged assumption of illegal powers; but more trustworthy reports from ecclesiastical sources deny this and characterize the assertion as mere newspaper gossip.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH UNCLE SAM.

CANADIAN journals are just now devoting considerable space to discussion of the relations between the Dominion and the United States. The relations of Canada to her southern neighbor, declares *The Commonwealth* (Ottawa), are important in themselves, and still more important as part of the much larger subject of Anglo-American relations. *The Commonwealth* reviews the history of Canada's attitude toward the United States and the latter's "ungenerous" treatment of the Dominion for over a century. Constant encroachments have been made upon Canadian rights and territory, continues this journal:

"Criminal frauds have been practised by American statesmen and officials by which we have suffered; hostile, and frequently menacing, legislation has been aimed at our freedom of commerce and even at our right to control our own internal industrial development. The large and generous spirit shown by Great Britain toward the United States and the friendly advances of Canada have drawn forth no response in kind. This has been largely due not only to American greed, aggression, and unscrupulousness, but to the ignorance, apathy, and weakness of British diplomacy in dealing with Canadian interests. It is not to be wondered at under these circumstances that a strong feeling of resentment and dislike should exist in the Dominion toward the republic to the south. It will never be otherwise until we find the attitude of the United States toward Canada marked by a higher sense of justice and honor."

The Commonwealth fears that the "Americanizing" of Canada will continue, and dreads the day when all Uncle Sam's public lands have been taken up. Then, it concludes, immigration must flow from the Western States into the northwest territories of Canada, and consequently the tide of population is "likely to impart an American bias to Canadian sentiment in that part of the world."

The Globe (Toronto) points out that the United States would get better results by treating Canada fairly than by attempting to open up South America to trade. This journal declares that the American tariff is particularly one-sided, and concludes by saying:

"We warn our neighbors that, unless they show a little more liberality in their tariff arrangements, they may lose a large part of the trade of an excellent customer; and we are by no means certain that this feeling may not grow. Of course we would not injure ourselves by taxing raw material which is the basis of some of our own industries; but, apart from this, it is likely that an increase of the tariff on some American products would be at least a popular move."

Some day, says *The Herald* (Montreal), the apparently illimitable elasticity of the British market for American exports must see an end, and then where will the American turn? This journal concludes:

"The manufacturers of New England, as their present activity in advocating Canadian reciprocity shows, are rapidly coming to the same pass that those of Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham found themselves in half a century ago. Their facilities for meeting a demand for their products are practically unlimited; the demand itself, in the home market, is absolutely limited by the slow growth of population. To be enabled to reach out they must have greater freedom of trade, and when this has been conclusively demonstrated by a period of low dividends, as it shortly may be, they will do just as their English forerunners did, go in for buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest."

The Free Press (Ottawa), *The Daily Tribune* (Winnipeg), and *The Daily Witness* and the *Patrie* (both of Montreal) express similar sentiments. The *Patrie*, the most influential French paper of the Dominion, strongly advocates a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

Whenever our friends across the border, observes *The World* (Toronto), do not feel sure of themselves or of their position as a world power, they "get up and chatter the Monroe creed." But they really do protest too much, continues *The World;* "if the Monroe doctrine is any good in international law, why don't our neighbors let it rest at that? They can't make it any stronger or any more binding by declaring it from the housetops." This journal refers to a recent editorial in the Detroit *Evening News*, which pointed out that the Monroe doctrine is a good thing for Canada, guaranteeing her from attack by any ambitious European power. *The World* thinks that there can be no possible danger to Canada from Europe, and concludes by saying: "As far as Canada is concerned, she does not anticipate trouble from any quarter, except from the country that is so chivalrously espousing her cause and so generously undertaking to defend her from invasion. . . . She would have no reason to anticipate trouble on this continent if her next-door neighbor would only act neighborly, honorably, and consistently."

THE IRISH "LIBEL ON THE KING."

THE seizure, in Dublin, by the police, of an entire issue of *The Irish People* (organ of the United Irish League), for publishing an attack on King Edward which the leader of the House of Commons characterized as "a foul, obscene, and seditious libel," has provoked much bitter comment in the English and Irish press. Most of the English papers maintain that the proceeding was necessary for the preservation of public decency and morality. Attacks on the person and honor of the crown, says *The Morning Post* (London), are an offense in the eyes of every loyal subject. The *Post* continues:

"They are an injury to the whole public, to whom the crown and sovereign are a precious possession. They are a cruel injustice inflicted on the sovereign himself, for while his upright character raises him above such low and scurrilous attacks, yet his position prevents him from taking the measures which any among his subjects would assuredly take. They are an injury to the nation, which is humiliated before the gaze of Europe by having these cowardly and insulting slanders published abroad. The good sense and feeling of the country will resent and punish such attacks on a sovereign whom the inhabitants of the empire are accustomed to regard with affectionate loyalty."

The point is not whether "mere words of vulgar abuse amount to sedition," says *The St. James's Gazette*, but "whether obscenity may be circulated with impunity." *The Daily News* holds that the seizure was both illegal and foolish. Perhaps justifiable, but certainly unwise, is the comment of *The Spectator*, which continues:

"No very great and terrible harm has been done, we admit, even tho a false importance has been attached to a very trumpery affair. When a man, say a candidate or a local celebrity, is driving through the streets, and a dirty little boy in the gutter calls him vulgar names, his friends, if they are wise, do not yell out at the top of their voices that the dirty little boy is saying the most terrible things. They do not force the whole town to realize the fact by jumping out and giving him a licking. Instead, they remain severely oblivious of the boy in the gutter."

The Manchester *Guardian* condemns the publication and admits the provocation to seizure, but questions whether "the national executive ought to wield such a power as that of suppressing, at its own discretion, any statements in a newspaper that it may choose to consider objectionable."

Irish journals, in general, while not excusing the objectionable statements, condemn the seizure as a violation of constitutional privileges and "still another evidence of coercion." This attempt to garrote a newspaper, declares *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), will recoil on the garroters. If the policeman is "a licensed brigand," says *The Evening Telegraph* (Dublin), "how can the burglar be logically assailed for practising his

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trade?" The whole proceeding was illegal, declares *The Telegraph*, which concludes by saying: "If the Secretary of Ireland takes the law into his own hands, other people may do so, too; and if a policeman gets his head broken in trying to carry out some illegal order, the responsibility will lie at the door of the Chief Secretary and his advisers in the thuggery department of Dublin Castle." *The Examiner* (Cork) says: "This business of entering offices and shops and seizing property without apology or explanation has about it something uncanny and sinister in the last degree. Mr. Wyndham and his advisers and colleagues will assuredly have cause to regret this seizure. . . . The Chief Secretary and his advisers have taken the very best means in their power to insure that the [scandals] shall be rescued from oblivion." *The Irish Times* (Dublin) severely condemns *The Irish People* for publishing the article in question, and defends the seizure as a vindication of decency and fair play. *The Evening Telegraph* (Belfast) declares that "the whole business was intended for American consumption, and is part of the general scheme for obtaining dollars from the Irish republicans and Clan-na-Gael men in the United States."

ENGLAND'S SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY AND ITS CRITICS.

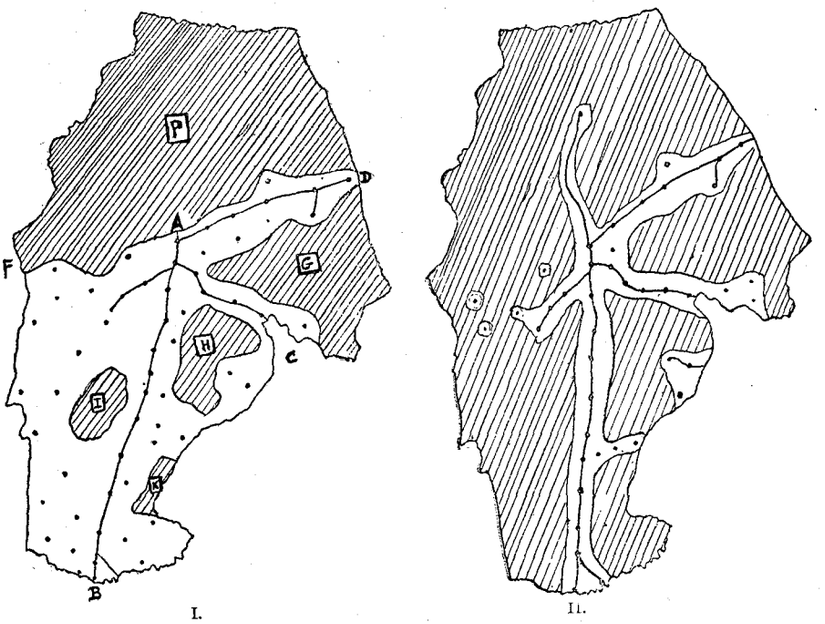
IN the absence of "big news" from the Transvaal, the European journals and reviews continue to philosophize upon the general situation and to lay down the reasons for Britain's lack of final success against the Boers. For the past year, almost all the British reviews have apparently made it a fixed rule of their editorial policy to "lead off" each month with an article on some phase of the South African war. The newspapers also give most of their attention to the Transvaal campaign.

The unexpected staying qualities of the Boers are attributed by *The Daily News* (Liberal, London) to the "martyr idea." "If you make the object of a campaign the extermination in your enemy of some fundamental idea you increase the difficulty of your task indefinitely, and lend him an indefinite reserve of power." This fundamental idea in the case of the Boers is freedom.

If we want the real solid results from our victory, concludes *The News*, we can take them now. "If we insist upon symbols as well we may get these much later on—but let us make no miscalculation as to the price we shall have to pay for the symbols."

A writer signing himself "Tyro" gives, in *The Speaker* (Liberal, London) a discouraging statement as to the territory which the British really hold in South Africa. A country is "held," in the military sense, he remarks, not by spreading men all over it as butter is spread upon bread, but by establishing centers of activity in the shape of permanent garrisons. These garrisons must be sufficiently numerous to repel attack and sufficiently near one another to afford mutual support, and to be able to pass on convoys of supplies from one to another. He gives two maps, which we reproduce, of the annexed territories, the light dotted spaces showing the parts actually "held" by British troops. The first map shows the territory held in September, 1899, and the second the territory held in the same month, 1900. The long lines indicate railways. He says in explanation:

"Any garrison within relieving distance of any one of these lines may be legitimately regarded as 'holding' the country between itself and the railway. Any group of garrisons within relieving distance of one another may legitimately be regarded as 'holding' the district they cover. The black dots, representing the posts then occupied—none of which were (as some of our remaining garrisons now are) isolated and virtually blockaded—seem to me to justify what was certainly the contention of the staff of the time—namely, that the parts left white on the map were permanently held by our forces. For every dot stands for some well-garrisoned post."



I. II.

THE TERRITORY HELD IN SOUTH AFRICA BY BRITISH FORCES IN SEPTEMBER, 1899, AND SEPTEMBER, 1900.

With De Wet's invasion of Cape Colony, says this writer, the policy of "concentration along railroad lines" was begun by the British, with the result that, in the fall of 1900, the condition of affairs was that shown in the second map. From this, he says, "it is evident that we [the British] hold only the railways and an insignificant stretch of territory on either side. Have we really accomplished anything during the past year?"

Europe now "loathes" England, declares F. A. White, in *The Westminster Review* (London, May), for her attempted subjugation of a Christian race. He continues:

"Whilst the subjugation of non-Christian races is still deemed as allowable as the eating of the flesh of animals, the subjugation of Christian races is as loathsome as cannibalism. No other European power holds in subjection any Christian alien races that are not at least conterminous, and after the death of Franz Josef none will do even that. For the Finlanders and the people of Nice and Corsica are only semi-aliens at most—are at least half brothers to those of Russia and France. We alone rule Christian races as utterly alien to us as possible, from Gibraltar to Cyprus. It is but a little less than a century ago (1809) since an alien Christian race has been subjugated by any European power, and that race, as I have just said, only semi-alien at most, and conterminous, and that power Russia; but we, in defiance of the irresistible high tide of European opinion, are subjugating two entirely alien Christian republics, one pure Dutch and the other Franco-Dutch, and not conterminous either, but distant from us a month's voyage round the entire semicircumference of the globe. When we come across a horde of man-eating savages we can hardly control our abhorrent loathing. Oh, that we could only see that the rest of Europe regards with the same abhorrent loathing one Christian race trying to enslave another!"

A bitter attack on those who advocate moderation appears in *The National Review* (London, May), signed "An Englishman." The writer calls for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and declares that, to end it, Great Britain needs the following: "The exercise of severe pressure upon the Boer population; the real clearing of the Orange Colony; greater mobility in our columns, to be secured by the abolition of ox-wagons and by strict or-

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ders forbidding an excessive amount of officers' luggage; better food and higher pay for the soldier; quicker promotion for the pick of the officers; and above all a steady stream of reinforcements." War is indeed hell, he concludes, and the quicker both sides realize it the better.

The continental journals continue to bitterly reproach England. She has violated most of the rules of international de-

WHO'S GOING TO CARRY IT?
—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

cency and all the rights of nations, says the *Revue Universelle* (Paris). The English seem to have lost all sense of right and wrong, says the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*. Apparently they will never learn that weaker peoples have rights. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) unsparingly condemns the British press, which, it says, has made the British public "as bloodthirsty as a mad bull and too arrogant to see that the present war has had no parallel since the days of Nebuchadnezzar."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Japan's Financial Condition.—The English papers of Japan vigorously deny that the finances of the empire are in an unsound condition, as has been repeatedly stated in news despatches from the Far East. There is a severe financial stringency, admits *The Chronicle* (Kobe), but by no means a panic. "There can be no question," it continues, "that the larger and more important banks, which do the bulk of the country's business, are in a perfectly sound position, and one reason for the failures of the small banks recently reported is the sound and conservative policy of the older institutions, which refuse to support concerns where there are signs of inherent weakness." The revenue of the empire, declares *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) is always much in excess of the necessary expenditures; but of late years the surplus has been devoted to extraordinary expenses. The foreign critics, says *The Mail*, "speak generally of Japanese finance being in an unfavorable state, forgetting that the treasury is every year applying large surpluses of ordinary revenue to carry out enterprises which have nothing to do with the usual routine of administration, and that when these *post-bellum* undertakings are brought to a conclusion, the state will find itself with an income greatly exceeding its outlays." Japan's policy of imperialism, maintains *The Herald* (Kobe), is not a drain on her resources. It is a significant fact that "while Great Britain devotes half her national expenditure to the maintenance of her imperial position, Japan devotes only a proportionate third."

THE AGRARIAN TRIUMPH IN PRUSSIA.

THE political crisis in Prussia, resulting in the prorogation of the Parliament and the resignation of three of the ministers, is regarded in Europe as a distinct triumph for the Agrarian Party of the empire. This powerful party has always opposed the Emperor's canal policy. The large landowners in Eastern Prussia declare that the proposed canals would benefit only the industrial population of the Rhine valley, and make it easier for importers of foreign corn and meat to compete with the German farmer. Last year the Agrarians, having a parliamentary majority, rejected the government canal bill. This year it was generally believed that the Government would succeed in buying off their opposition by raising the duty on foreign foodstuffs, despite the cry raised by German manufacturers that Russia, and probably the United States, would retaliate by tariffs on German products.

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) blames Chancellor von Bülow for not conciliating all parties sufficiently to secure the passage of the canal bill. The triumph of the Agrarians, it holds, could have been made consistent with victory for the Government. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* argues in the same vein, and declares that it can not congratulate the Chancellor upon his success as a second Bismarck. This journal comments on the new appointments and believes there is a chance for social reform. The *Wiener Tageblatt* refers to the victory of the Agrarians as a triumph of feudalism. The Agrarian opposition in the Prussian chamber, says this Vienna journal, and the political circles at the Palace in Berlin are "but different forms of the same medieval institution which is sapping the energies of the state and endeavoring to provide for its own subsistence at the public cost."

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) declares that the crisis has proven the Agrarians to be so completely the masters of Prussia that "their interests have become the functions of government." The Prussian Junkers, says the *Temps* (Paris) have become so powerful and insolent that little short of a revolution will dislodge them. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) reviews the history of Emperor William's canal policy and expresses the belief that he will again "return to the charge." A writer in the *Revue Bleu* (Paris) says Germany is beginning to pay the penalty for expanding faster than her resources will justify. There will be trouble, he prophesies, when the parliament is again convened. The crisis has ended in a victory for the forces of reaction, declares *The Guardian* (Manchester), which continues: "Industrial Germany is virtually ruled by a clique of landowners who are fanatical Protectionists and enemies of progress in almost every shape and form—very much as England was in the days before 1832."

The fall of the ministry was inevitable, in the opinion of *The Times* (London), which says:

"The fact is that the commercial and industrial development of Germany and the internal reactionary and repressive policy which the Emperor wishes to combine are things which can not be combined. The party on which the Government relies for its support against the Liberal and Radical elements in the state is absolutely indifferent to the industrial development of Prussia or Germany, and is only concerned with its own local and class interests. But government on existing lines is impossible without it. The existing restricted franchise in Prussia gives it a majority in the constituencies which makes a dissolution useless, while

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any widening of the franchise would only bring to the top those liberal and advanced elements which the Government has made up its mind to distrust. Meanwhile, the Socialist and anti-dynastic party, to which the *régime* of reaction is a continual source of strength, laughs, like Björnson's 'brown man,' at the mistakes of the ruling classes."

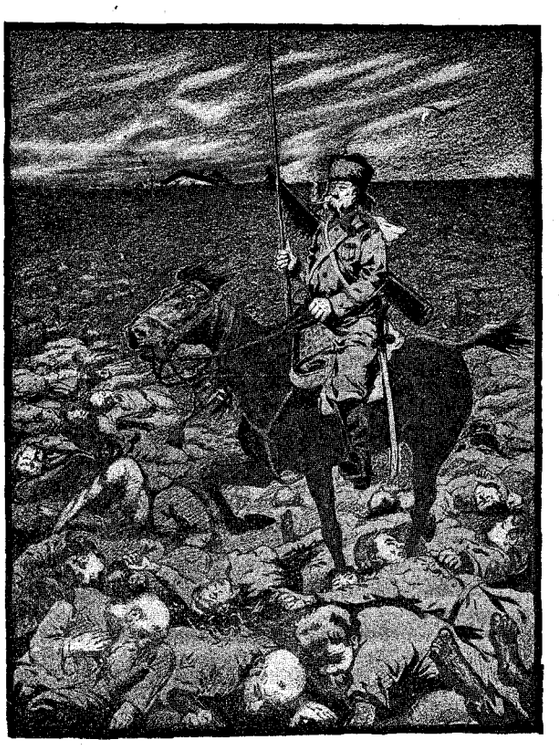
The new appointments seem to *The Times* to indicate that the Emperor means hereafter to look among business men for his cabinet ministers. On this point, the "Thunderer" remarks: "The German official classes, with few exceptions, have become pitiably inferior in ability and enterprise to the Germans who are making their nation respected and influential throughout the world." *The Morning Post* (London) sums up the Agrarian agitation and the downfall of the cabinet as "a squalid squabble of interests, in which the Emperor has been worsted by the corn growers east of the Elbe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WALL-STREET WHIRL AS IT APPEARED TO FOREIGNERS.

THE magnitude of the interests involved in the operations of the New York stock market is the theme to which special attention is paid by those foreign journals which comment on the recent excitement in Wall Street. The figures quoted in connection with the American railroad deals, says *The Daily News* (London), are unprecedented in the history of financiering. The transactions involved so much that this English journal thinks it a moral crime that so few men were able to "juggle" with them. Yet, it says, the crash was inevitable. Overconfidence on the part of American traders was becoming dangerous to the world. "Operations had become unsound and reckless, and some check was needed to remind buyers that an ultimate basis of value must be established for the securities daily changing hands in such enormous amounts." *Money* (London) is chiefly concerned about English investors. It finds, however, that, despite reports of heavy British buying, the "public here [in England] have evinced a great disinclination all through the piece to take a very active part in the Yankee gamble, and dealers have shown a desire to check the wild outburst of speculation which has been witnessed in Wall Street." This journal also scouts the idea that Mr. J. P. Morgan "saved London" by not insisting upon the delivery of shares by London "shorts." They do not transact business in Wall Street, declares *Events* (Ottawa); they simply gamble, and those who do not want or can not afford to lose had better keep out of it altogether. Is the effort to make a rapid fortune by such means worth all the anxiety and risk it entails? asks *The Monetary Times* (Toronto). In reply, it quotes the testimony of one of the successful ones: "A Toronto man of small means who went to New York to watch the stock market and operate in it did so successfully, and returned with a profit of a quarter of a million. A gentleman upon whom he called asked him if he would go back to Wall Street and try to become a millionaire. 'No,' he replied, with emphasis, 'not for all the money in the world. I am a physical wreck now, as you can see, and have to go away at once to get back, if I can, the health I have lost in those exciting and sleepless weeks.'" Heaven's last and best work, the glorious North American continent, says *The Telegram* (Toronto), "shows signs of degenerating into a mere fringe upon the edges of the New York stock market." This same journal continues:

"Humanity does not show to advantage in the throes of a craze to get money without working for it. It is not good that the interests and affections of any nation should cluster exclusively around the stock ticker. All this talk about millions during the past few weeks does not mean that one dollar has been added to the wealth of the nation. The people on the right side of the market who go to bed rejoicing that they have made money do not exceed in number the gamblers on the wrong side of the market who go to bed sorrowing that they have lost money."

KAISER WILHELM AS A STUDENT IN BONN.
THE CZAR: "Hulloa there! Wilhelm drinking with students? To Siberia with him!" —*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*



RUSSIA: "Submission is the first duty of citizens."
—*Der Wahre Jacob.*

EUROPEAN MONARCHS IN CARTOON.

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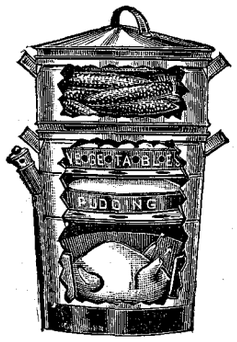

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Falstaff and Equity."—Charles E. Phelps. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Crisis."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50.)

"The Republic of America."—L. B. Hartman. (The Abbey Press, $0.50.)

"Vedânta Philosophy."—Swâmi Vivekânanda. (The Baker and Taylor Co.)

"The King's Gold."—Mrs. Elizabeth Cheney. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"Dog-Watches at Sea."—Stanton H. King. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Campaign Pictures of the War in South Africa."—C. G. Hales. (Cassell & Co.)

"The Trend of the Centuries."—Rev. A. W. Archibald. (Pilgrim Press, $1.25.)

"The Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide."—Augusta Foote Arnold. (The Century Co., $2.40.)

"Russian Life in Town and Country."—Francis H. E. Palmer. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20.)

"The Christian in Hungarian Romance."—John Fretwell. (James H. West Co., $1.00.)

"The Potter and the Clay."—Maud Howard Peterson. (Lothrop Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"Nature Studies in Berkshire."—John Coleman Adams. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.)

"The Luck of the Vails."—E. F. Benson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Columbine.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

I strolled along the beaten way,
Where hoary cliffs uprear their heads,
And all the firstlings of the May
Were peeping from their leafy beds,
When, dancing in its rocky frame,
I saw the columbine's flower of flame.

It filled a niche, or clung in dent,
Or did it leap from out a seam?—
Some hidden fire had found a vent
And leaped to light with vivid gleam.
It thrilled the eye, it cheered the place,
And gave the ledge a living grace.

The redstart flashing up and down,
The oriole whistling in the elm,
The kinglet with his ruby crown,—
All wear colors of thy realm;
And startling with his glowing coals,—
So shine thy lamps by oak-tree boles.

I saw them a-flaming
Against the gray rocks;
I saw them in couples,
I saw them in flocks.
They danced in the breezes,
They glowed in the sun,
They nodded and beckoned,
They were glad every one.

Some grew by the wayside,
Some peered from the ledge,
Some flamed from a crevice,
And clung like a wedge;

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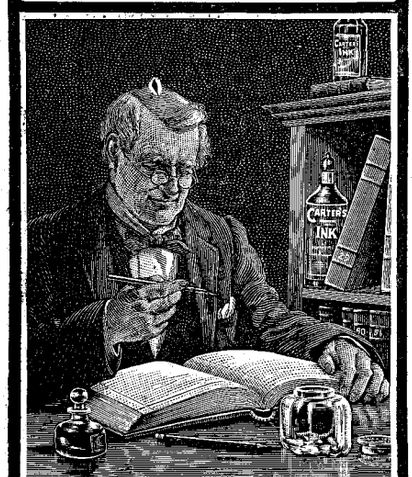

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Some rooted in débris
Of rocks and of trees,
And all were inviting
The wild banded bees.

Nature knoweth the use of foils,
And knoweth well to recompense;
There lurks a grace in all her toils;
And in her ruder elements
There oft doth gleam a tenderness
The eye to charm, the ear to bless.
—In *Harper's Magazine* for June.

Sonnet.

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

THE GRAVE OF KEATS.

I have beheld that grave with violets dim
In the great Cæsar's City where he sleeps
And, over it, a little laurel sweeps,
Fruited and leafed eternally for him;
Not far away, a pine, of sturdier limb,
Leaf, flower, and grass the mellow sunlight steeps,
And this dear grave! Ah, how the soul upleaps,
The breath comes tremblingly, and the eyes swim!

In dreams that bordered close the sleep of death,
He felt the blowing flowers above his breast:
This moment I behold a wondrous thing—
These blossoms, stirring in the wind's light breath,
Do not they feel (above all violets blest)
The ever-vital dust from whence they spring!
—In *Scribner's Magazine* for June.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Some Instances of Bashfulness.—Ernest Blum, in his *Journal d'un Vaudevilliste*, according to the *Staats-Zeitung*, gives the following amusing instances of excessive bashfulness in actors and others:

"'Father Viennet would blush at the sight of a young woman until he was eighty years old.

"A subordinate actor was always terrified by the sight of a large audience and lived in constant fear of the day when he should be called upon to take an important part. The dreaded day came at last. All went well at rehearsal, but at the performance the actor's knees trembled and his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth. In a dialog he whispered his replies into the ear of his colleague, who was forced to repeat them aloud. The audience thought this was all in the play and very funny.

"In Brébant's restaurant there was a waiter who flushed or turned pale whenever a patron addressed him. When he had to wait on ladies he was in an agony of embarrassment. It was impossible for a woman to get any information or any desired dish from him. He stammered, confused soups with entrées, and brought spinach instead of oysters. He refused positively to serve in the *cabinets particuliers*, he dared not open the door of one of them.

"By way of breaking him in, his employer made him serve a married couple who were dining in a private room. He was so excited that he poured a quantity of soup upon the lady, and, happening to come in at the moment when the pair were exchanging a legitimate kiss, he anointed the gentleman's head with gravy.

"Blum adds that he was very bashful himself at

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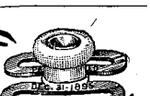

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one time. He met and danced with a young lady several times, fell in love with her and determined to ask her to marry him. The next time they met, he told her that he had something very important to say to her, led her to a secluded corner, blushed, stammered and finally said: 'I only wished to ask if you think it will rain to-morrow.'

"He returned to the attack on several other occasions, but never got further than the weather. The lady did not know his secret until some fifty years later when she was a white-haired grandmother. 'It was just as well that you did not say it,' she told him, 'for I should have refused you. You danced the polka so horribly!'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

He Didn't.—FISH: "Are you a suitor for Miss Brown's hand?"

SPRAT: "Yes; but I didn't."

FISH: "Didn't what?"

SPRAT: "Suit her."—*Tit-Bits.*

Give up.—A: "Do you know of anything to do for seasickness?"

B: "Give it up."

A: "That's just what I did when I was seasick."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Silent Contempt.—HE: "Mother, Sis is always pinching me."

MOTHER: "Why, then punish her with silent contempt; that means, you must do as if you did not notice it at all."

SISTER (after a while crying): "Mother, over the table he punishes me with silent contempt, and under the table he kicks me."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

May 27.—The withdrawal of the German marines to Tsing-Tan is begun, and the German quarter of Peking is handed over to the Chinese authorities experimentally for a fortnight.

May 30.—China agrees to pay 4 per cent on the indemnity of 450,000,000 taels; this, it is believed in London, removes the last obstacle to the evacuation of Peking and the return of the court.

May 31.—Preparations for the withdrawal of foreign troops from China proceed on a large scale.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 28.—The Boer General Schoeman and his daughter are killed by the explosion of a British shell in their home at Pretoria.

May 31.—The Boers under Delarey make a determined attack on the British garrison at Vlakfontein, fifty miles from Johannesburg, but are repulsed, leaving 35 dead on the field; the British casualities number 174.

June 1.—General Tobias Smit and the secretary of Gen. Louis Botha arrive at Standerton, Transvaal colony, within the British lines, but nothing is known by the public of their mission; a severe engagement between British and Boers is reported from Vlakfontein.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

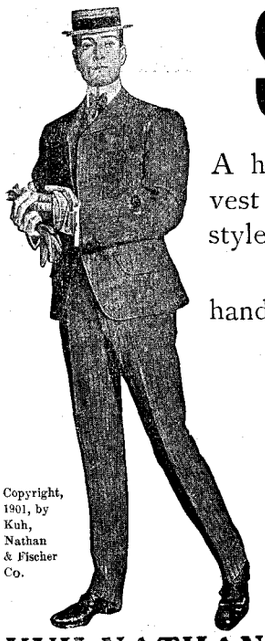
May 27.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York land at Sydney, Australia; the latest census places the population of Australasia at 4,550,651.

The Venezuela supreme court refuses to allow exceptions taken by the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company in the lawsuit pending in that country.

May 29.—Mr. Chamberlain speaks in favor of old-age pensions at Birmingham.

Nearly two hundred deaths from bubonic plague occur within a few days in Hongkong.

May 30.—Queen Wilhelmina and her consort ar-



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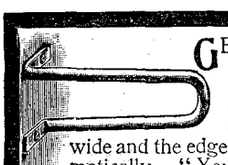

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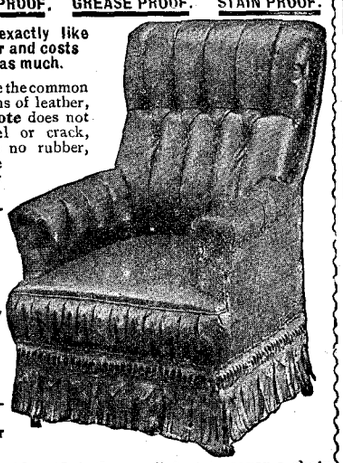

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rive at Potsdam as guests of the Emperor of Germany.

An official order prohibits Armenians who are naturalized Americans or Russians from entering Turkey.

Count William von Bismarck, youngest son of the famous Chancellor, is dead.

May 31.—The entertainment of Queen Wilhelmina in Germany includes a review of the troops and an official welcome to Berlin; Emperor William bestows decorations on the French officers attending the maneuvers.

June 1.—Twenty-two Americans, members of the delegation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, visit Windsor Castle, where they are received by the King and Queen of England.

Queen Helen of Italy gives birth to a daughter.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 27.—The United States Supreme Court decides all but two of the insular test suits, sustaining the policy of the Government; the Porto Rican tariff act is declared to be constitutional, but it is held that duties collected prior to the passage of that act were illegal and must be refunded.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia, adopts by practically a unanimous vote a resolution providing for a committee to draft a statement of the faith of the denomination, to be presented at the next annual session of the Assembly.

The President and party cross Wyoming and Nebraska on their way to Washington.

May 28.—The United States Supreme Court adjourns until October, without deciding two of the insular test suits, which are thought to involve new phases of the questions at issue.

The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourns its session at Philadelphia, appointing New York as next year's meeting-place.

The announcement of Professor Herron's marriage to Miss Carrie Rand, on May 25, is made public in New York.

May 29.—The President, en route for Washington, makes a brief stop at his home in Canton, Ohio.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Woodbury against Mrs. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, for alleged libel, is begun at Boston

The Confederate Veterans' Association at Memphis reelects Gen. John B. Gordon commander-in-chief.

May 30.—The President and his party return to Washington; Mrs. McKinley's health grows worse again, and it is feared she is sinking.

Decoration Day celebrations take place in most of the cities of the country.

May 31.—Mrs. McKinley's illness is grave; the President cancels his engagements in Massachusetts.

Governor McSweeney of South Carolina rejects the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin to give them time to reconsider their action.

June 1.—W. J. Bryan gives out an opinion on the Supreme Court decision, holding that it makes the President Emperor of Porto Rico and makes Congress greater than the Constitution.

Senator Tillman refuses to withdraw his resignation, and makes public a letter to Governor McSweeney, saying the latter transcended his authority in refusing to accept it.

June 2.—Mrs. McKinley is still very weak, and her strength is said to be failing.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 28.—*Cuba*: The Cuban Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 15 to 14, accepts the Platt amendment, with modifications.

May 28.—Cubans generally express satisfaction with the acceptance of the Platt amendment; Messrs. Onderdonk, McClelland, and Dady bid over $13,000,000 for a contract to construct sanitary works at Havana.

May 31.—The President and Cabinet reject the Cuban modification of the Platt amendment, on the ground that both spirit and letter of the amendment were violated.

June 2.—Señor Michael Gener, candidate of the Nationalist Party, is elected mayor of Havana; the Nationalists elect eighteen members of the municipal council, the Republicans four, and the Democrats two.

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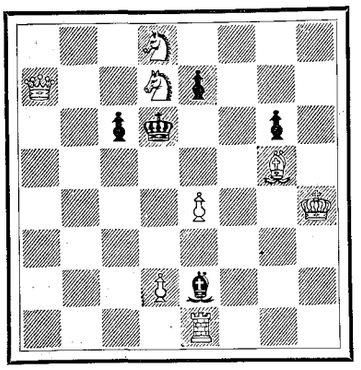
Problem 564.

By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

From *Checkmate*, Prescott, Can.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

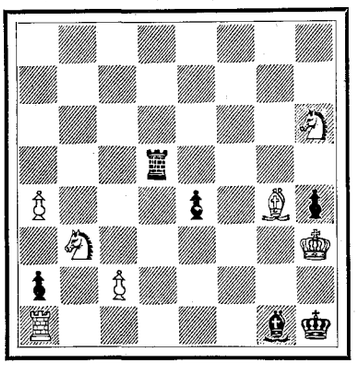
White mates in two moves.

This problem is an illustration of what the author calls the "strange evolution of a Black Pawn." He presents six problems from various authors to show the "logical development of a scheme in which the black Pawn is the hero." The problem given above is, probably, the best of the six.

Problem 565.

By J. A. BROHOLM, SWEDEN.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Erratum.

CONCERNING PROBLEM 560.

The "correction" of this problem in our issue of May 25 is not satisfactory. Dr. Dalton makes the final correction: "Remove black Ps on Q Kt 3 and K R 5."

Solution of Problems.

No. 559.

Key-move, R—Kt 3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; J. E.

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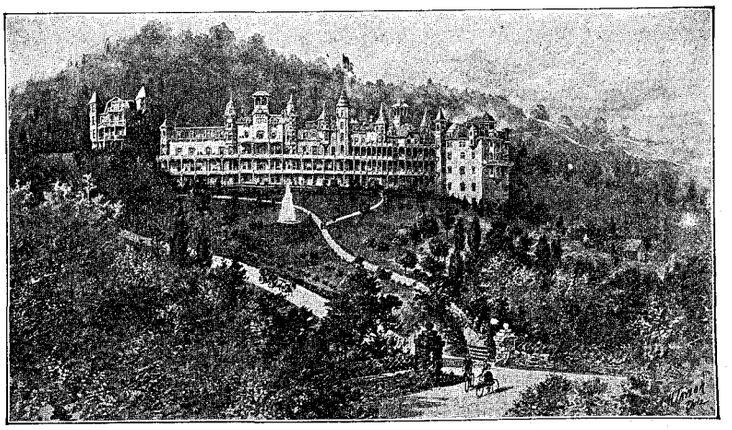

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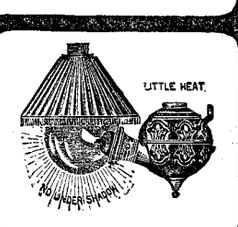

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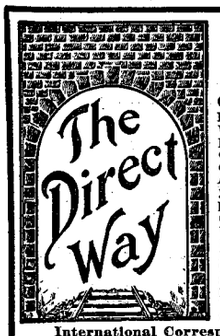

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Comments: "Good"—H. W. B.; "A beauty"—J. G. L.; "The defense Kt—K 3 is met by a pretty mate, Q—R sq"—W. R. C.; "A familiar idea neatly worked up"—J. H. S.; "In violation of the 'unwritten law,'"—G. D.; "Small, but a many-faced and beautiful diamond"—A. K.; "Violates one of the first rules"—J. H. L.; "Well conceived"—H. W. F.; "Obvious key"—A. N. C.

Two solvers unfavorably criticize this problem as violating the law which says the key-move should not remove a piece *en prise*. But the key-move puts the R *en prise*, and, therefore, the law is not violated.

The solution of 560 will be held over one week, as very many solvers have not had an opportunity to try it as corrected. It is worthy of notice that several solvers corrected it, for themselves, and sent the solution.

In addition to those reported, H. W. B., T. H., W. J. L., and H. A. S., got 557 and 558; E. W. G., A. D. J., G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn., 557; the Rev. A. De R. M., 558; G. P., 553.

The Manhattan-Franklin Match.

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Another "Gamelet."

A correspondent sends us the following game, played in a match between Mr. W. L. Moorman and Mr. E. G. Glass.

White gives odds of Q Kt.

MOORMAN. *White.*	GLASS. *Black.*	MOORMAN. *White.*	GLASS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	5 P x P	B—K Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	6 P x P	Kt—K 4
3 B—B 4	P—K R 3	7 Kt x Kt	B x Q
4 P—Q 4	P—Q 3	8 B x K B P mate.	

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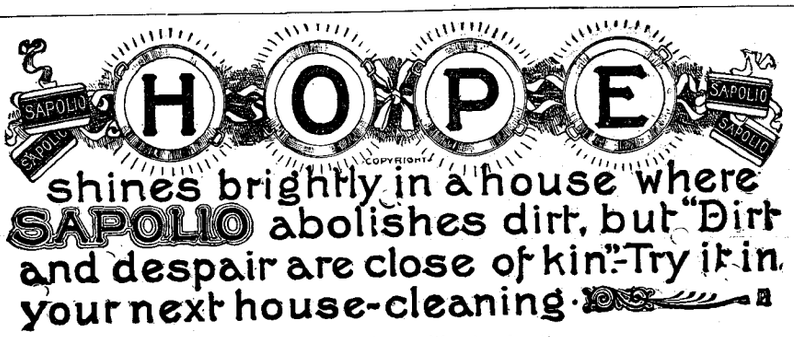

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